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The North Carolinian.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
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Mr. Mulhall, the English statistician, estimates that the annual increase in wealth of each of these countries per year is: Germany, $200,000,000; Great Britain, $325,000,000; France, $375,000,000, and the United States, $875,000,000.

Over 1,000,000 fish poles are imported into the United States annually by one firm, and yet, if the Boston Globe is to be believed, the Yankee boy, with his native alder pole, sells the owners of these imported rods most of their fish supplies.

Thirty Buffalo men have subscribed $1000 each toward the $100,000 prize for an invention which will turn to practical account the power going to waste in Niagara's current. Others have pledged $5000 more in smaller sums. Letters of inquiry from inventors and engineers are beginning to pour in on the mayor of Buffalo.

The bridge across the Hudson at Poughkeepsie promises to be a marvel in its way. More than 200 feet up in the air; high above the tallest masts of the largest schooner, it will be the most conspicuous artificial object along the Hudson between Albany and New York. The superstructure on the east shore of the Hudson has just been finished. Work is now being done on the cantilever arms on the west side. An enormous force of men is employed pushing the work as rapidly as possible before cold weather.

The population of Great Britain is at the present moment being added to at the rate of at least 1000 persons a day, or in the words of the registrar general, "It receives every ten years an excession equal to the whole population of London." In connection with this enormous growth two points deserve to be noted. The disproportion of the sexes, in itself a serious evil, is slowly but steadily increasing. The distribution of the population is undergoing a sensible change. The towns—except where some special cause is at work—are everywhere growing. The rural population is either standing still or actually diminishing. The metropolis alone receives every week an addition of more than 1000 persons, and the cry is, "Still they come!"

The northwest corner of Texas is called "The Panhandle," and there is a town there with the same name, and in the town a newspaper in which appears this notice: "Wanted, immediately, one hundred single young women who are prepared to rough it for a time, to come to the Panhandle and marry our thrifty young men who have located on 640 acres of land and are now living in dugouts, tents and cabins. We can speak a good word for every one of the boys; they are all noble American citizens, except one, and he is a little unfortunate in being the son of an English lord. Girls, this is a good chance. Besides this, married life will beat single blessedness every time. In a few month's time the dugouts will be turned into cellars and comfortable houses erected when the railroads bring in lumber."

A very extraordinary case is about to come before the high tribunal of Malaga in Spain. A few months ago a woman belonging to the Village of Torrox declared that the Virgin Mary had appeared to her and had ordered her to preach a new gospel for the salvation of mankind, as the end of the world was at hand. The woman's story seems to have been believed without hesitation, and soon the whole village was in a state of religious frenzy. The woman preached in favor of the abandonment of earthly possessions, and advocated a return to the mode of life and habits of primitive man. During the height of the frenzy a large fire was lighted in the village, into which the converts to this fantastic superstition threw their valuables, furniture and clothes, men, women and children dancing and shouting around the fire. Warned of what was going on, the local gendarmerie arrived only just in time to save the infants from being thrown into the fire by their frenzied mothers, and to prevent the houses in the village from being set on fire.

The Boston Budget says it has "always believed it policy for our government to make treaties with China which might increase our trade with country. China has vast capacities for trade and business enterprises, and no doubt Americans might secure some of the trade of that country. General Wilson, who has been spending some time in the interior of China, intimates that it is a fallacy to suppose that China has already more mouths than it can feed. General Wilson states that the country is not overcrowded, and he believes it could maintain three times the present population. The Chinese are frugal and industrious. The main obstacle of American energy and capital is to be met in the conservatism of the literary or governing classes. A small party of Chinese liberals favor the building of railroads and factories, and the opening of the mines, but the people will not for the present borrow money on the credit of their government, or even pledge their revenues. Neither will they grant concessions or subsidies, to foreigners. China has in its public treasury no surplus for railroad subsidies, and their government is shy of borrowing and lending. The commerce of the United States with China is in its infancy, and General Wilson thinks that we should lose no time in putting our diplomatic and consular service on such a basis as will enable it to promote commerce to the fullest extent."

Roses.

Let me lie where the roses grow;
Let them their fresh green branches throw
Around my mound in the grass.
Let them lift, in their fullest glow,
Their faces high to laugh and show
A welcome to those who pass.

But let no sound by me be heard—
Babble of stream, or song of bird,
Be stilled in the calm earth's breast.
In the quiet gloom let me lie,
When the tired ear and weary eye
May take their well-earned rest.

The day is gone, so long and drear;
Sweet it is to be resting here,
In the long and silent night.
For fear and grief away are swept;
Bitter tears are no longer wept,
While I wait for endless light.

Light to reveal the cherished dead
In lands from which all ills have fled,
And the ruins which death has made.
Lands which never shall hear a sigh,
In which nothing but death shall die,
And the roses never fade.

—[Temple Bar.

A HASTY CONCLUSION.

"Very proud family, these Beltons?" said Frederick Haynes, interrogatively, as he stretched himself on the grass near the stream where he and his friend, George Lyle, had been fishing.

"Oh, yes, very proud—can't touch 'em with a forty-foot pole," laughed George Lyle.

"Oh, you needn't laugh. You know what's reported in town about them is true. Mother and daughter are as proud as Lucifer."

"That's it exactly, Fred. People from a distance can always tell you more about your neighbors than you know yourself. But what if the Beltons are proud? That doesn't take any from the attraction of Laura Belton. I tell you she's a beauty, Fred, and you must not go back to town without an introduction."

"Now, George, I came down here to fish, shoot and have a good time with you, not to make love to your pretty girls, and least of all to Princess Belton. No introduction for me, thank you. Not that I object particularly to being introduced to a pretty girl, but you see I haven't read up my pedigree of late, neither have I my credentials with me. The fact is, I never could find any use for your grandees—your high-toned families, who will not proffer the tips of their fingers until they know who your great-great-grandfather was."

"Fred, you're prejudiced."

"All right; we'll let it go at that," said Fred, laughing.

The morning after this conversation Fred Haynes, who was fond of the saddle, probably because he was handsome and dashing, and looked well in it, started for a canter before breakfast.

"Not very partial to riding out before breakfast in this part of the country," said Fred to himself, as he rode about two miles without meeting anybody.

But presently the sound of horses' hoofs coming tearing along a by-path he was approaching fell upon his ear. He reined back his horse and the next moment a young girl, splendidly mounted, dashed out on the road, and on before him.

As she appeared, Fred caught sight of a bright, handsome face; her figure was perfect, and she sat in her saddle like a born equestrienne.

Fred was quite charmed by the young girl's appearance and gave a free rein to his horse once more.

How he managed to lose control over his horse, or how the horse managed to land him clear across the road in an insensible condition, was something Fred never could make out, unless it was that he was paying too much attention to the girl on before him and too little to the spirited creature he was riding.

What had happened was painfully impressed on Fred's mind the minute he opened his eyes. He tried to move, but he groaned aloud with pain. His shoulder and and ankle were both dislocated, and what under Heaven was he to do here on this lonely road, where he might lay all day, perhaps, without seeing the face of a human being.

Suddenly he thought of the young girl who was before him on the road when he fell. Did she see him fall, and not turn back to render him any assistance? No, she did not look like a girl that would play the part of the Levite of old.

"Oh, you have recovered. I am so glad," said a frank, girlish voice.

And looking up, Fred beheld the girl of his thoughts.

The train of her habit was thrown over her arm, and in her delicate white hands she carried a stone jug of water. She knelt down on the ground beside him, bending her bright, handsome face over him, as she said:

"Oh, I'm so glad!"

"Thank you," murmured Fred, and he forgot that he had a shoulder and an ankle, "but I cannot understand how it is that I find myself in this condition."

"You were thrown from your horse," she said, dipping her hands in the water and bathing his brow. "I think you are severely injured."

Yes, Fred thought so, too, for he moved again, and the pain of his shoulder and ankle made him wince.

"I believe my ankle is sprained," said Fred.

"Then it must be attended to without delay. Belton Villa is not a great way from here. I will go and report your accident and Mrs. Belton will send the carriage——"

"No, thank you, I would rather not trouble Mrs. Belton. Is there no other house near by on this road? Are we far from Mr. George Lyle's? My name is Frederic Haynes. I am a guest of Mr. Lyle."

"Ah, indeed!" and the young lady opened wide her beautiful brown eyes. "Mr. Lyle's is a considerable distance from here; but if you are satisfied to go to any house on the road, why not go to Belton's? I never heard of any of the family refusing assistance yet to any one in need of it."

"I suppose they wouldn't turn away a suppliant at their door, but do you think the proud Miss Belton would do for me what you have done?" said Fred, earnestly, as he looked straight into the brown eyes bent so curiously upon him.

"Yes, she would, if she took a notion," and the girl laughed, as she took her handkerchief and wiped the dripping water from his brow.

"I shall never forget your kindness and the trouble you have given yourself on my account."

"Now please don't mention the trouble. You are in need of more assistance than I can give you, and that, too, as I said before, without delay. Do I understand you to say that you refuse to go to the Belton Villa on principle?" said the girl, laughing as if her own words amused her.

Fred nodded his head.

"Then I will go to Granny Myres' cottage, where I got this water; it is just round the path, and the boys will come and help you. Once at the cottage, you are all right," and before Fred could make any reply the girl was off.

"I wonder who she is? I thought she would tell me her name when I told her mine. I'll ask her, when she comes back," was Fred's mental comment.

But the young girl did not come back. Two stalwart boys came instead, and helped him up to the cottage.

She was waiting for him, though, had the sofa ready for him to lie down, and when he was settled comfortably, she despatched one of the boys for a doctor.

"Now you must keep quiet, and if you have no objections I'll sit down here until the doctor comes," said the young girl, drawing a chair over to the sofa.

Fred murmured something under his breath about an angel, and he said aloud:

"It is a pleasure to have you near me; I forget all about my pain."

"Now, don't be too complimentary," and the brown eyes were fixed smilingly on his face.

"May I ask the name of my kind benefactress?"

The young girl colored to the roots of her wavy brown hair and shook her head.

"You must ask no questions to-day," she said, and Fred saw at once that she wished to keep her name from him.

The doctor came, attended to Fred and coolly told him that he couldn't leave the cottage for a week.

"You heard what the doctor said; will you come and see me again through the week?" said Fred as he held the young girl's hand in his as she was about to depart.

"I will come every day," she answered frankly.

"Don't tell him who I am, granny," was the warning the girl gave the old woman who owned the cottage as she mounted her horse and flew away.

"What is the young lady's name?" asked Fred of the old woman the moment she appeared at his bedside.

"If the young lady wants you to know she'll tell you herself," answered the old woman in a tone that stopped all further questioning.

Fred was mystified. All he could do was wonder who the girl could be.

"Well, this is a pretty state of affairs. So you've been trying your best to kill yourself," said the hearty voice of George Lyle, as he entered the cottage about an hour after the accident.

"George, I consider myself the luckiest fellow alive," said Fred.

"Because you were'nt killed, I suppose," answered George.

"Because I wasn't killed. No. Because I've made the acquaintance of one of the prettiest—one of the nicest girls in creation."

"Yes, I know; she called at the house and told me all about it."

"Who is she?" asked Fred, breathlessly.

"Miss Belton." And George Lyle walked away, whistling.

"Miss Belton!" cried Fred, and he started up in a manner that threatened dislocation of the shoulder the second time.

But George was merciful; he stayed away and allowed Fred to ask himself a few questions.

"Miss Belton, before you sit down, say that you forgive my foolish talk of yesterday morning," said Fred, when his benefactress called to see him, bright and early next morning.

"Don't say anything about it. I have forgotten it," and she placed her cool hand on his feverish brow as she continued, smilingly: "You know I can't help being so very proud."

When Fred recovered he didn't think the Beltons too high-toned to visit, and the acquaintance that was formed in so romantic a manner ended in a marriage.

As Directed.

Old Lady (in drug store, to small boy)—What am I to take this medicine in, sonny?

Sonny—Take it in your mouth, mum. Tain't to be rubbed on.—[New York Sun.

"John," said the wife of a base-ball umpire, "Tommy has been a very bad little boy to-day." "Is that so?" he replied, absent-mindedly. "Well, I'll fine him twenty-five dollars."

Origin of Paper-Hangings.

The art of making paper-hangings was copied from the Chinese, among whom it has been practised from time immemorial. Wall-papers did not come into common use in Europe till the eighteenth century; but stamped papers for the purpose appear to have been made in Spain and Holland about 1555. The first allusion to wall-papers known to exist is in the examination of Herman Schinkel, a printer of Delft, who was accused in 1568 of printing books inimical to the Catholic faith. Being interrogated as to certain ballads, he said they had been printed by his servant in his absence, and that when he came home and found they were not delivered, he refused to deliver them, and threw them into a corner, intending to print roses and stripes on the back to paper attics with. It is probably to King William III. that the introduction of wall-papers into England is due. Paper-hangings of a sort, it is true, were in use in England and some parts of the Continent long before the time of William of Orange; but they usually consisted merely of maps of the world, as it was known then, with fantastic borders of Indians, negroes and elephants, and other "natives of far-off regions." The art of paper-hanging in imitation of the old velvet flock was new when William came to England. It was on the walls of the drawing-room at Kensington Palace that these new hangings were first seen in that country. They took the fancy of the fashionables of the day, and their cheapness being an additional recommendation, they speedily came into general use.—[Mechanical News.

The Old Man Was Too Hasty.

A staid old Hubbardston farmer came to the Hub yesterday to do "a leetle tradin'," and as he meandered down Washington street "headed for the Fitchburg depot," as he said, he suddenly halted, gazed excitedly at a sign in front of a clothing-house, and then darted into the store exclaiming, "Well, I vum, that is good!" After due deliberation he selected a $10 suit of clothes, tendering in payment just $7. "That's the right change, sir," said he to the astonished clerk. "But I don't understand it; I told you that suit would be $10," argued the clerk. "Yes, I know, but don't your old sign out at the door say, "All we want is 70 cents on the dollar?" " and picking up his new purchase the honest old Hubbardston farmer hastily left. He trotted along congratulating himself on his wonderful smartness, and was heard to mutter, "I guess I'm lively enough for these 'ere city folks." But a sudden change came "o'er the spirit of his dreams" after he had walked a short distance. A look of utter disgust overspread his face, the bundle fell from his arms, and in a mournful tone he said, "Why didn't I look around a little before I bought them clothes?" The cause of his consternation was another clothing sign that read: "Goods sold here at half price." After studying the situation several minutes he resumed his journey depotward, saying, "I might have saved $5 just as well as not if I hadn't been in such a pesky hurry."—[Boston Post.

Cities of the United States.

At the time of the census of 1880 there were ten cities in the United States with more than 200,000 inhabitants each. They were New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Chicago, Boston, St. Louis, Baltimore, Cincinnati, San Francisco and New Orleans. Their population aggregated 4,914,897. In 1887 the number of cities with more than 200,000 had increased to fourteen, the four additional being Buffalo, Cleveland, Pittsburg and Washington. The total population of these fourteen cities was estimated at 6,798,000. It is estimated that there are in addition to the cities above enumerated thirteen with populations exceeding 100,000 each, as follows: Albany, Allegheny, Detroit, Indianapolis, Jersey City, Kansas City, Louisville, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Newark, Providence, Rochester and St. Paul. These thirteen have an estimated population of 1,750,000. There are also thirteen cities with over 60,000 each, whose combined population is 902,000. Altogether these forty cities have 9,450,000 inhabitants, or nearly one-sixth of the population of the United States.—[San Francisco Chronicle.

Wooden Shoes.

The wooden shoes in use among the French peasantry, have, I see, been introduced in London for children's wear. The wooden shoe is not in very free use with us. French workmen in certain classes of factories and shops where the floors are always wet have adopted them and you can buy them in the French quarter, where they form part of the stock of every small grocery store. Like snow-shoes they require that the wearer shall be educated up to them, and no one will ever wear them who can afford to wear a leather shoe. Leather uppers with wooden soles are worn by many workmen at work and these are clumsy and ponderous enough. When it comes to a shoe entirely of wood the Anglo-Saxon foot must kick. —[New York News.

A Measure of Economy.

Boston mother—Then you have concluded to marry James, Clara?

Daughter (a schoolma'am)—Yes, ma. James will soon be master and we think it will be an economical measure for us to get married.

M.—Where does the economy come in?

D.—Well, we both wear the same size spectacles.—[Boston Courier.

SLEEPING WONDERS.

Feats of Some Men While in the Arms of Morpheus.

Falling Asleep at the Stake and in Battle.

Sleep in most individuals lasts for the space of eight hours. Exceptions to this statement are numerous; whether these arise from duty or laziness we shall not venture to examine. Sir E. Corrington, the famous naval officer, when midshipman, could watch on deck for nineteen hours; this left only five for sleep, which in his case was most profound, so profound that no noise was sufficiently strong to waken him. Yet if the word "signal!" was whispered in his ear he awoke and was on deck instantly.

Reporters of the House of Commons require great exertions to keep themselves from sleeping. A few years ago a distinguished member of the "gentlemen in the gallery" took down a speech while he was sleeping. His statement rests on his oath. Calvin tells of a friend of reading aloud to him while asleep. The organ of vision was alone active.

Coleridge, the dreaming philosopher, composed "Cubla Khan" (one of his poems) while fast asleep. Next morning he was sure there had been an acquisition to his literature, but was too negligent to write the stanzas. A few days afterward he attempted to recall the verses, but they had for the most part fled, and the poem as it now stands is but a fragment.

Every one knows that extreme fatigue induces sleep, and this in spite of surrounding relations, which under ordinary circumstances would hinder any one from resting. Previous to the shortening of the hours of work factory children frequently fell asleep while working at the machines, although well aware that they would incur severe punishment by doing so. The North American Indian, at the stake of torture, has been known to go to sleep on the least remission of agony, and will slumber until the fire is applied to awaken him.

It is on record that during the heat of the battle of the Nile some of the overfatigued boys fell asleep upon the deck, and during the attack upon Rangoon, in the Burmese war, the captain of one of the steam frigates most actively engaged, worn out by the excess of continued mental tension, fell asleep and remained perfectly unconscious for two hours, within a yard of his largest guns, which were being worked energetically the whole period.

Habit and time, place and circumstances, predispose us all to sleep. The celebrated pedestrian, Captain Barclay, when accomplishing his extraordinary feat of walking 1000 miles in as many successive hours, obtained at last such a mastery over himself that he fell asleep the instant he lay down. The doctor's wife never hears the door-bell during the night, although the noise is sufficient to rouse the wearied husband; but should a child in the nursery cry, then the mother, oblivious to all other sounds, hears at once the infant's voice.

It is related that the Abbe Faria, who acquired notoriety through his power of inducing somnambulism, was accustomed merely to place his patient in an armchair, after telling him to shut his eyes and collect himself, and pronounce in a strong voice "dormez," which was usually successful.

There seems to be no limit to the wonders displayed by man in sleeping. Condorcet, the mathematician, solved one of his most difficult problems while asleep—a problem, too, which puzzled him during his waking hours. A professor of theology in the University of Basle once wrote a sermon while asleep; he found it on his desk next morning. The preceding night he could not grapple with the subject as he desired, but the performance of his sleeping hours was quite satisfactory to him.

Jenny Lind was one of the most celebrated singers of her time. No one could rival her powers except a factory girl, who sang sometimes better than the famous Jenny. The girl could not attempt any difficult piece when awake, but when sleeping she sang so correctly, so like the renowned artiste, that it was difficult to distinguish between their voices. On one occasion Mlle. Lind heard the girl, and even tested the accuracy of her powers by giving her a long and elaborate chromatic exercise. This the sleeping girl performed, much to the wonder of the famous Swedish singer. —[London Telegraph.

Why a Tramp Sticks to a Railroad.

"And say, young man," he continued, if you ever go travelling like me, avoid steamships. I went as a stowaway one time, and I'll tell you what happened. After three days out at sea I was discovered. The captain said to me: 'Young man, you'll have to go to work.' He set me to scraping off paint for nine days. And at the end of that time we reached port, and, instead of being allowed to land, I was placed in irons and kept there until we left, when I was liberated and set to work again all the way to New York, where they allowed me to go. I never went to sea again. Railroads are good enough for me."—[San Francisco Chronicle.

Ambiguous.

"And how did you like America, Count?"

"Ah! ze longer I stay away, ze better I like it."—[Life.

The World's Gold.

Gold is dispersed over almost all the world, in one or other of those various forms, either in auriferous quartz, ancient river gravels, in modern alluvium or on the beds of streams. In Britain where large quantities exist in the form of sovereigns, a certain amount of local gold is found near Dolgelly, dispersed through veins or quartz, but hardly in sufficient quanties to repay crushing. In Scotland a few of the streams in Sutherland, tributaries of the Helmsdale river, bring down small nuggets from the neighboring drift. In Ireland gold occurs in places among the Wicklow hills, but none has yet been discovered in the natural matrix, though a few specks have sometimes been observed on rocks in different parts of the country. Europe as a whole, however, is poor in gold. A little has at times been mined in the Thuringian forest; considerable amounts exist in Bohemia; Hungary and Italy yield fair quantities; and a moderate amount is found in the Ural mountains, both in original deposits and in beds of river sand. In the last-named case, the specks are too small to be separately visible to the naked eye.

In Asia there is far more gold. India has a vast amount, if you can only get at it—I do not wish to encourage reckless speculation—chiefly by crushing very solid rock. Siberia also contains plenty of gold, and other outlying countries come in for their share. But where Africa's sunny fountains roll down their golden sand, or, to be more precise, on the gold coast and elsewhere, still richer deposits have long been known, while the Transvaal just at present forms the newest Eldorado of adventurous miners and still more adventurous, not to say foolish, investors. In America there is gold in California, gold in the Rocky mountains, gold in the Alleghanies, gold in Canada. And in Australia there is more gold still, though the yield of late has steadily fallen off, and the mines of Victoria have begun to show symptoms of gradual exhaustion. —[Cornhill.

"Soda-Water."

The drinking of so-called "soda-water," is becoming more and more general. There are nearly seven thousand fountains in Boston alone. They are found not only in drug stores but in restaurants, bar-rooms, confectionary stores and retail merchant establishments. One house in the city has a fountain which costs between five and six thousand dollars.

All are familiar with the efferescence and foam that attend the mixing in water of carbonate of soda and tartaric acid. As the term "soda" is applied both to the fountain and to the drink issuing from it, one naturally supposes that there is soda in the foaming fluid he is taking. It is not so, however. The water is charged with carbonic acid, and is flavored and sweetened with some one of the various syrups. The carbonic acid gas is forced into water with a pressure of one hundred and eighty pounds to the square inch, and it is the escape of this gas, when the faucet is turned and the water flows into the tumbler, that causes the foaming.

The gas was formerly obtained from carbonate of soda, and hence the present name, which still clings to it; but it is now obtained from marble, which is a carbonate of lime. Marble is simply lime and carbonic acid chemically combined. The union is a weak one. Sulphuric acid has a much stronger affinity for the lime than the carbonic acid has, and upon being poured on powdered marble, releases the carbonic acid, which is then absorbed by the water. It makes no difference with the drink whether the carbonic acid is obtained from soda or from marble, since nothing but the acid passes into the water.

In, and in the neighborhood of, large cities, the sellers of soda water do not charge their own fountains. It is done for them at large central establishments. —[Youth's Companion.

On the Congo.

The celebrated explorer Grenfell, who has just returned to Europe, says that the scarcity of food on the lower Congo, which so greatly embarrassed Stanley and compelled his large force for some weeks to live almost solely upon hippopotamus meat, was not the result of a failure of crops. The Bateke, who inhabit both banks of the river for a long ways, prefer to live by trading their ivory for goods, raising barely enough food for their own use. The great demand for food this year exhausted their meagre store. They have gone hungry themselves and have been driven by short supplies to put more land into crops and to extend their fisheries. Mr. Grenfell believes the lesson will be salutary, and that the Bateke, seeing that they can make food raising as profitable as the ivory trade, will begin cultivating the land upon a large scale. The principal white stations are now encouraging the natives near there to raise food to sell to the whites.

A Quick Filter.

For a quick filter, take a clear piece of chamois skin, free from thin places, cut it of the desired length, wash it in a weak solution of sal soda or any alkali to remove the grease, and rinse thoroughly in cold water before using. Tinctures, elixirs, syrups, and even mucilages, are, says a writer in Druggists' Circular, filtered rapidly. A pint of the thickest syrup will run through in four or five minutes. By washing thoroughly after each time of using it will last a long time.

Dogs' Biscuit.

Twenty years ago the business of making dogs' biscuit was represented by a small shop in Holborn, nearly opposite Chancery Lane, in London, and there was a weekly sale of only one or two tons. Now there is a vast factory near London Bridge and another in New York; and the two factories have a daily output and sale of from thirty to forty tons.

This dog food is made of wheaten flour—chiefly that known as middlings—oatmeal, dates, beet root, and prairie meat. Dates were the first article of a vegetable or fruity nature introduced, and have had the anti-scorbutic effect so desirable in the feeding of dogs.

For many years dates were the only addition to the food employed, and at that time it was advised that fresh vegetables should be given twice a week additional to the biscuits. A searching for something that would obviate the need for this addition led to the discovery that the only vegetable which did not lose its distinguishing properties under the great heat to which the cake is subjected in baking is beet-root; and as it has all the desirable elements, for some years past all the biscuits sent out have contained beet root.

The last ingredient is prairie meat, which is not as many persons suppose, tallow, greases or butchers' refuse. It is meat from the west and South America. From it all fat has been removed, but the most valuable gristle and bones remain to be ground up and is not only of the best quality from a feeding point of view, but perfectly sweet and good. Analysis has shown that it is much more nutritious than the beef usually sold in the butchers' shops for it contains only five per cent. of water.

The Capricious Candle.

Put a lighted candle behind a bottle, pickle jar, stove pipe or any other object having a polished surface, then station yourself about twelve inches from the object, so that it hides the flame of the candle from you, and blow with your breath. The candle will be very easily extinguished, in consequence of the currents of air that you have created around the object meeting near the flame. With a board or a sheet of cardboard of the width of the bottle, extinction would be impossible.

This experiment has a counterpart that has been communicated to use by Mr. Harmand of Paris.

Take two bottles, instead of one, and place them alongside of each other, so as to leave a space of half an inch between them. Place the candle opposite this space, and, preserving the same distance as before between your mouth and the candle, blow strongly against the flame. Not only will the latter not be extinguished, but it will incline slightly toward you as if through the effect of suction. This phenomenon, which is analogous to the preceding, is due to the fact that as a portion of the air cannot pass between the bottles, it flows around their exterior and returns to the operator. —[Le Chercheur.

When the Moon Changes.

During a long storm persons who are well versed in weather lore are often heard to console themselves with the prediction that there will be a change of weather when the moon changes. Nasmyth and Carpenter characterize as a popular error in its most absurd form this belief that a gradual turning of the moon's face toward and away from the sun could, at certain points, upset the existing condition of our atmosphere, generate clouds and pour down rain. In England (and the same may be said of America) the weather changes about every three days, and there is a change of the moon every seven days, so that many coincidents must occur. Those who believe that "the moon rules the weather" always credit such coincidences to lunar influences. But the theory is untenable unless it applies to every case, and unless the same effect is always produced by the same cause. To suppose that a change of the moon will turn dry weather to wet, or wet to dry, indiscriminately, is the merest childishness, and contrary to all meteorological records.—[Philadelphia Inquirer.

"Now I Lay Me."

The authorship of the little prayer "Now I Lay Me," is thus accounted for in an almanac of the year 1691, in the possession of the Massachusetts Historical Society. The advertisement reads: "There is now in the press and will suddenly be extant, a second impression of the New England Primer, enlarged, to which is added directions for spelling the Prayer of K. Edward the VI., and verses made by Mr. Rogers, the martyr, left as a legacy to his children. Sold by Benjamin Harris, at the London Coffee House in Boston." From this notice we learn that "Now I Lay Me," is among the verses made by Mr. Rogers, the martyr.—[Detroit Free Press.

Fortunes in Buns.

The English bun, a compromise between cake and bread, has attracted an American traveller, who says that it is very filling, and you can get a big one for a penny, and one exposing a lonely plum or two on its surface for two pence. Fortunes have been made out of buns, such is their popularity with the masses, and four generations of the same family died rich from the profits of the Chelsea bun house, which, on Good Fridays, had to be closed on account of riots raised by disappointed customers when the stock was sold out.—[Cleveland Leader.

The Highwayman.

Did you ever meet a robber, with a pistol and a knife,
Whose prompt and cordial greeting was,
"Your money or your life!"
Who, while you stood a-trembling, with your hands above your head,
Took your gold, most grimly offering to pay you in cold lead?

Well, I once met a robber; I was going home to tea;
The way was rather lonely, though not yet too dark to see
That the sturdy rogue who stopped me there was very fully armed;
But I'm honest in maintaining that I didn't feel alarmed.

He was panting hard from running, so I, being still undaunted,
Very boldly faced the rascal and demanded what he wanted.
I was quite as big as he was, and I was not out of breath,
So I didn't fear his shooting me, or stabbing me to death.

In answer to my question the highwayman raised an arm
And pointed it straight at me, though I still felt no alarm;
He did not ask for money, but what he said was this,
"You cannot pass, papa, unless you give your boy a kiss!"
—[Allen G. Bigelow, in St. Nicholas.

HUMOROUS.

A board bill—The carpenter's statement.

Canada will soon thirst for peace if she goes to war on codfish.

Some one says the age of a political party may be told by its rings.

A squall makes sailboats capsize, but makes a baby's mouth one size larger.

If some men knew as much as they talked there wouldn't be any sale for the encyclopedia.

No one has yet met the man who would refuse a dollar because it is worth only 79 cents.

At the rate centenarians are increasing in this country there will be soon no young people left.

A philosopher of our acquaintance says: "New York is, Chicago is to be, and Boston has been."

Tramp—"Are you going in bathing sir?" Gentleman—"Yes." Tramp—"Shall I hold your pocketbook?"

The difference between an epicure and an anarchist is that one's a mighty diner and the other's a dynamiter.

"There's music in the heir," remarked a fond father as his young and only offspring made his initial attempt at singing.

"Two knots an hour isn't such bad time for a clergyman," smilingly said the minister to himself, just after he had united the second couple.

A man and a woman are reported to have been lately married on a car platform. We have known lots of brakemen to be "engaged" there.

It is said that the next edition of Webster will describe "yearning," as "the feeling which Eastern people have to get away from Dakota after passing one winter in that region."

Alarmed Pedestrian (picking up a painter at the foot of a ladder)—My poor man, are you hurt much? Painter—Only three ribs broken. But I went down with colors flying, didn't I?

The bald-headed men have the consolation of knowing that their affliction is more prevalent among the educated and intellectual than among the ignorant. But the flies get there just the same.

"How old are you, my son?" asked an old gentleman of a "tot" who was celebrating his birthday. "I'm 4," was the reply, "and I'm mighty glad of it; I was getting very tired of being 3 all the time."

A little five-year-old boy who had seen a peacock for the first time, ran into the house, exclaiming to his sister, "Oh, Lizzie, I've seen a great, big, monstiferous tail walking around with a hen tied to it."

"That is rather a shabby pair of trousers you have on for a man in your position." "Yes sir; but clothes do not make the man. What if my trousers are shabby and worn? They cover a warm heart, sir."

Where Captain John Smith was Killed.

"Why don't you people locate the exact spot where the Indians placed Captain John Smith upon the rock to kill him?" I asked of two gentlemen of an antiquarian turn who were perusing some old Virginia records. "Well," answered one of them, "that is a hard question to settle. Sometimes we have strong reasons for locating the spot at 'Powhatan' just below the city; then again we think it ought to be further down the river, but since so many relic hunters have chipped pieces from a big rock at 'Powhatan' believing that they were securing fragments of the stone upon which Smith's head was placed to receive blows from the clubs of the Indians, it seems a pity to weave out facts that would mar the legendary lore that has so long clustered about 'Powhatan' and the 'stone in the yard.'"

It Was All Over.

"Then I am not to call on you any more," he said, as he twirled his hat in his hand.

"That is what I intended to say," she replied, coolly.

"And our engagement is all over?"

"Well," she said, with some asperity, "if you've gone and talked about it to everybody, I suppose it is. I'm sure, I haven't said anything about it. If it is all over, it's your own fault."—[Washington Critic.

The North Carolinian.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1887.

For terms and advertising rates, see first page
Communications relative to any of the interests of the Albemarle District solicited.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES AS DIET.

It is asserted that the average term of human life in civilized and Christian countries is materially increasing, and we have no dobut that better and more sensible attention to diet is one important reason for this desirable effect. The increased consumption of fruit deserves to be considered as a governining cause of this gratifying fact. Until men cease "to learn war any more," it is certain that the recurrence of bloody battles will have the effect of "thinning off humanity," but as in the eye of philosophy men are born to live as well as to die, whatever tends to extend the term of sublimary existence may be held as a blessing to human kind. Wars are well called "the devil's carnivals," and although, in the present state of public and private minds, it may not be expedient that defensive wars can be entirely avoided, it is well to consider the means of extending the average of life.

"Accidents and sudden deaths" of the gymnastic disciples come in the next important governing factor and in this particular great changes have been made for the better in the last fifty years. The increase of use of fruits and vegetables has been three-fold per capita in that period and the regulation of diet to the wants of the system is far more closely studied than formerly. No wonder, thon, that fruit and vegetable growing, and the preservation of both by canning, have become of prodigious consequence in the country. For example, it is reckoned that the production of these commodities will equal a million of cases in the State of California alone, while in all portions of the land the comparative increase is great, if not so very remarkable in ratio. In fact the distance between the Pacific and Atlantic coasts, and the expense of transportation necessiated thereby, will ever prevent the former from fully supplying the latter, so that fruit raising is likely to remain and become a still more profitable business on this side.

There is no good reason why our farmers should not club together in neighborhoods, and do their own canning, both of vegetables and fruits. California's fruit product is unquestionably very fine, but so long as the freight on a car load through from San Francisco to New York remains at $250, there is no reason why home producers should desist from doing all the fruit business they can. As population increases the home demand will also increase.

There are other things besides "faith" to cure the ills of humanity, which require no expensive doctor bills. Good and wholesome work will cause the prespiration to carry off offensive matter from the system. Soap and water will effectually remove them from the surface, so that there can be no danger of their return.

The Declaration of Independence that "all men are created equal," is confined to their natural rights "of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," is undoubtedly true. But if extended to their *condition*, whether considered as races or individuals, it is not true, never has been and never will be true.

The episode at Wheeling is claiming some attention. To give our readers an idea of the "true inwardness" of the affair, we publish an article in another column from two leading Northern papers, the Democratic *Sun* and the Republican *Tribune*.

A cotemporary observes that the Democratic office-holder, if he wishes to retain the President's favor, must exercise his political rights in an unobtrusive way, but there is no harm in crying aloud, "Great is Grover of the Buffalonians."

The Labor Party cannot by voting abolish poverty in this world. This can only be done by having the good sense to spend less than one earns, and taking good care of the amount thereby saved.

The CAROLINIAN agrees with the *Tribune* that there is no occasion for an American party, or a Labor party or a Temperance party. All these interests are best served in the Republican party.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* is booming Robert T. Lincoln, the son of his great father, as the Republican candidate for President. But Mr Lincoln declares himself as strongly averse to any use of his name in that connection.

Senator Hawley gives it as his opini on that Mr Blaine is still undecided as to whether he ought to accept a renomination for President.

We fully endorse the action of the owner of the Norfolk *Virginian* in his determination to manage his own business affairs.

AGRICULTURE IN THE OLDEN TIME.

In ancient Egypt, where stand the pyramids, the priests and soldiers who built them owned and tilled the land. Each warrior having an allotment of about six acres of the Nile delta. At war's alarm they sprang forth ready armed for conflict for their estates and their homes; while in times of peace, they cultivated the soil, grew and spun flax, and grew roots, herbs, fruits, wheat and legumes enough to supply food for a large population of the then civilized earth.

The ancient Carthagenians considered agriculture the most aristocratic of callings, and princes, noble men and even kings were among the most active cultivators of the soil. And when subdued by the Romans and their country laid waste, the only books they thought worth carrying away were volumes of manuscripts relating to agriculture.

The Chinese, a people who fed silk worms before Solomon reared

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Why were running races all the rage for more than a hundred years before trotting horses were encouraged? And why was it that running horses made their fastest time more than a hundred years ago, and their record has never since been broken?"

According to our best information, the reason why running horses were the principal racers during the whole of the 18th century was because horseback riding was almost the only means of locomotion at that time, and galloping and pacing horses were far preferable for that purpose. Trotters, on the other hand, are preferable for driving purposes, and when carriages came into fashion, which was only fifty or sixty years ago, the trotting horse came into style, and he has occupied the front rank as a racer almost ever since. The limits of speed was reached in the last century by Flying Childers and Eclipse, the former having made four straight miles in six minutes and forty-eight seconds.

THE ROAD TO WEALTH.

No man better understood this road than did Abraham Lincoln. And here is what he said about it in his first annual message:

"There is no such relation between a capital and labor as assumed, nor is there any such thing as a free man being fixed for life in the condition of a hired laborer. Both these assumptions are false, and all inferences from them are groundless. Many independent men everywhere in these States a few years back in their lives were hired laborers. The

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The Constitution of the United States, began its sessions on the 14th of May, 1787, and completed its work on the 17th of September, 1787. Consequently on the 17th of September, 1887, the present month, a century will have elapsed since this Constitution was completed and signed by its framers. Commemorative services are to be held at Philadelphia, the city where the Convention met.

From Our Boston Correspondent

Editor CAROLINIAN:

The mind of the South is getting into the channel that leads to thrift, namely, PROTECTION. In an area of fifty farms, if you can establish a mill or factory of fifty to a hundred hands, or more, you increase the value of said farms by finding a market at their very doors for all they have to sell—beef, pork, poultry, eggs, butter, etc.

The plow and the smoke stack, cooperating together, impoverish no one, but bring in wealth as sure as the morning brings in the sun. Consult the plow and the mill and they will enrich the South faster than the theories of free traders who have no experience in workshops.

The South is opening her eyes to a great opportunity for development and wealth, by increasing her labor. Your politics will be recast in this new departure for the mill and the shop. Self interest and intelligence has given the North the smoke stack the lathe and the loom, and it will perform the same service anywhere "Trust God and work ten hours a day," and the farm, the mill, home and wealth are even.

Boston Sept. 1, '87 W. S.

A center Shot.

A little girl wasn't far wrong when she told her Sunday school teacher, in answer to the question, "What is the worst thing about money?" that it was "Cause we ain't got any."—Nashville American.

Worse Than Worthless Immigration.

The Marine Journal

The hospitality which this country extends to new comers necessarily infers such an acceptance and use of it as may conserve its good quality. Those whom we welcome to our national family are expected to merit membership in it and to contribute to its integrity in a wholesome way, however humble. We assure them protection and opportunity, and ask for only seemly social and civic good behavior. Thus all may touch elbows in a common American defense, menaces to which, however, are now multiplying. The immigrant who comes with a skill or a moderate purse and with a sincere purpose to ply a lever or a hoe in order to advance his own interests in virile fashion, is an industrial recruit, as valuable for the defense as he seized a rifle to oppose martial foes of the Republic. His service is precious if he but throw out his fence pickets farther and farther from the first acre he buys and tills, as his earnings warrant an increase of area. He "spreads himself," and in the identity of his own and the public interests dwells the surety for him—his farm is a public earthwork and

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shores resemble of all social discipline, and with a feverish distemper of insubordination of which the new conditions here admit expression, till the mad appeal of the imported demagogue swells to the roar of the mob or hand-grenade. Then ensues, as at Chicago, the costly cure which might have been anticipated in a preventive method at Castle Garden, whose gates should open only to worthy comers. Our institutions are not posts against which itching knaves of this sort may rub the mange of their opinions. To accept our hospitality and then flout and misuse it to our hazard is what they are doing, and are being reinforced to do with greater emphasis. These mischievous folk are swarming upon us a swelling army of occupation in our cities, and thrusting their captains into our posts of trust. There is a foreign taint in our suffrage that may well alarm the sincere American.

These cities are becoming more and more camps for this vast hostile army which enters their walls to intrench itself and de-Americanize every condition. This country is neither a dumping-ground for Europe, nor her reformatory. The immigrant invites no discredit because he is poor, but he should bring with him something besides a jail-certificate to commend him for a welcome, and should disclose a later title to such welcome in doing some thing besides laying profane, mischievous hands upon all we legally cherish. The danger is patent, and on the increase. Our loyalty is relaxed. Even good citizens often assent to classifications as German-Americans, Irish-Americans, and so on, as if they resisted entire Americanism.

An End to Bone Scraping.

Edward Shepherd, of Harrisburg, Ill., says: "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters, I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. Have had a running sore on my leg for eight years; my doctors told me I would have to have the bone scraped or leg amputated. I used, instead, three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and my leg is now sound and well."

Electric Bitters are sold at fifty cents a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at 25c per box by Wood & Wadsworth.

"A Rotten Service."

Bangor Courier

The Jacksonville *Times-Union*, the leading Democratic organ in Florida, under the caption "A Rotten Service," says: "There never has been a time since the establishment of the postoffice system immediately after the war when the mail service in Florida was as rotten, disorganized, demoralized and untrustworthy as it is to-day." Mr. Vilas is running the postoffice department with a view of furthering his Vice-Presidential boom rather than to serve the people faithfully. This is Democratic reform.

The Commercial National Bank of Charlotte, is the only United States Depository in North Carolina.

Oyster Grounds of Dare County.

Newberne Journal.

The shell fish commissioners held their 3rd meetings at Nags Head on Aug. 27th to hear protests to the designation of public oyster grounds of Dare county. No protests were filed. The public grounds were therefore declared in accordance with law and will be open for entry on the 15th of October. There are sixty-one public grounds in the waters of Dare covering four thousand acres. There are also two thousand acres of natural beds.

The price for pre-empting public oyster bottoms as fixed by the General Assembly is twenty-five cents per acre. This seems to put it within the reach of any man to secure an oyster garden and all who want one should make their entries before Jay Gould or some big monopolist steps in and takes the whole grounds.

Joined the Republicans of Course.

From the Scotland Neck Democrat.

A democratic convention in the great State of Virginia, the grandest of the commonwealths of America, and a Southern State, and a farming State, and a poverty-stricken State, and a so-called democratic Senator to lead, declaring in favor of the abolition of the taxes on whiskey, declaring in favor of a protective tariff, against the poor and in favor of the rich! This is wonderful, startling and mortifying. Where is your Democracy?

IN BRIEF, AND TO THE POINT.

Dyspepsia is dreadful. Disordered liver is misery. Indigestion is a foe to good nature.

The human digestive apparatus is one of the most complicated and wonderful things in existence. It easily put out of order.

Greasy food, tough food, sloppy food, bad cookery, mental worry, late hours, irregular habits, and many other things which ought not to be, have made the American people a nation of dyspeptics.

But Green's August Flower has done a wonderful work in reforming this sad business and making the American people so healthy that they can enjoy their meals and be happy.

Remember:—No happiness without health. But Green's August Flower brings health and happiness to the dyspeptic. Ask your druggist for a bottle. Seventy-five cents.

Great American Inventions.

Exchange.

The fifteen great American inventions of world-wide adoption are: 1, the cotton gin; 2, the planing machine; 3, the grass mower and reaper; 4, the rotary printing press; 5, navigation by steam; 6, the hot air engine; 7, the sewing machine; 8, the India rubber industry; 9, the machine manufacture of horse shoes; 10, the sand-blast for carving; 11, the gauge lathe; 12, the grain elevator, 13, artificial ice making on a large scase, 14, the electric magnet and its practical applicatin; 15, the telephone.

Diseases, desperate grown, by desperate appliances are relieved, or not at all." The point of wisdom is to check tham before they reach so far by buying a bottle of Salvation Oil. Price 25 cents.

"Conspiracies no sooner should be formed than executed," and a cold should no sooner be taken, than a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup should be bought and used according to the directions.

STATE ITEMS

For genuine humor commend us to the following, which is part of the regular report for last year, made by the treasurer of a church not a thousand miles from Raleigh: "Sundry promised to the Rector, $15 per month; salary paid to the Rector, None."

Mr. O. W. Telfair of Washington, N. C., died in New York about ten days ago. He was before the war the leading merchant of the town of Washington, and for some time after the war was one of the principal merchants of the town. He was buried with Masonic honors in the Episcopal Church yard at Washington on Saturday, August 20th, 1887.

The Murfreesboro Index says: Mr. J. S. Carr, president of the Blackwell Tobacco Company of Durham, has presented Rev. Chas. Johnson, pastor of the colored Methodist church at this place, five thousand "Golden Belt" cigarettes, the proceeds of which are to be used in repairing that church.

John Robinson, commissioner of agriculture, has just returned to Raleigh, after an extensive tour of the State. He has looked at the crops carefully in the past ten days, and has made hundreds of inquiries. As a result of his observations and information he says cotton is very seriously damaged on all light lands. Estimates of the crop will be by this considerably reduced. Cotton on such lands is turning yellow.

Madison county, North Carolina, has had a nevel experience. It is an undisputed republican county. Under our system of county government the democrats had control of the board of county commissioners, of course. With their imbecility and reckless extravagance, the county affairs got into a most disgraceful condition. The people asked them to get out of the way. They did so and a republican board was put in their place. The county is now undergoing repairs.—North State.

On Wednesday night a thief, supposed to have been the man who was arrested for an affray on the excursion train from Norfolk, Monday last, and who was released from custody, entered the Bay View saloon while the proprietor was in an adjoining room, and took from the money drawer change amounting to $3.50. Other money was in the drawer but was left in his hurry to make good his escape. On being detected, he sprang from the house and though hotly chased by several pursuers for several squares he succeeded in eluding them all and is now at large.—Edenton Fisherman & Farmer.

The Insult at Wheeling.

The New York Sun (Dem.) takes an interesting view of the episode at Wheeling. It says:

It mainly concerns the citizens of Wheeling and West Virginia and members of the Grand Army of the Republic to distribute the blame for the late unpleasantness on the banks of the Ohio. Folly and hotheadedness were shown by both parties, although it is probable enough that the motives of both were good. In view of the well-known animosity of many or most members of the G. A. R. to Mr. Cleveland on account of the battle-flags order, it was foolish and a distinct challenge to partisan excitement to hang out his portrait where the visiting veterans would have to pass under it. In view of the fact that Mr. Cleveland is President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of its army and navy, it was unfortunate that the respect due him officially if not personally should not be paid. The Wheeling incident has, however, a warning and an instruction for the Democracy and for Mr. Cleveland. It shows again how deep, powerful and passionate is the resentment cherished against Mr. Cleveland by large bodies of the Northern veterans of the war. It shows that they have no mercy for a deplorable error of judgement arising from a want of comprehension of popular sentiment.

It must not be forgotten that the large body of guests who were wantonly and publicly insulted in the city in which they were being entertained are not of the army of which the President is Commander-in-Chief. They were mustered out of the service twenty years ago. They are now private citizens engaged in the various duties of civil life but united into an organization, dignified, illustrious and patriotic, in which the bond of union is the common pride of the members in the glorious achievements of the old Union army. Nor should it be forgotten that the flag haunted in their faces, forgetful of the duties of hospitality, was not the official emblem of the authority and dignity of the United States. It was a partisan campaign banner. If the President himself had been at a reviewing stand and the veterans had deliberately avoided passing him, they would not have been guilty of military insubordination, since they are not in the standing army of which he is the constisutional chief. Their action would have had another character. It is one thing, however, to dishonor a living President, embodying in his own person the delegated sovereignty of sixty million of freemen; it is another thing to pass by on the other side when a campaign banner containing his portrait is flaunted in the soldiers' faces by partisans with the deliberate object of annoying them. The veterans cannot be condemned in this matter for wantonly insulting the President. Their first impulse was to resent an indignity aimed at them, and they yielded to it at once, and the more indignantly because no such insult has ever been inflicted upon an organization from the South during its trip to the North. If blame their is in this affair, it must be apportioned wholly to the person or persons who hung out that banner.—Tribune.

We Tell You Plainly that Simmons Liver Regulator will rid you of Dyspepsia, Headache, Constipation and Biliousness. It will break up chills and fever and prevent their return, and it is a complete antidote for all malarial poison yet entirely free from quinine or calomel. Try it, and you will be astonished at the good results of the genuine Simmons Liver Regulator, prepared by J. H. Zeilin & Co.

The Blue Bottles Happy.

Statesville American.

The Blue Bottles are abroad in the land. We see one who keeps his home in Ashe, and is arresting men in South Iredell 100 miles from home. He gets 20 cents for each mile he travels and $5.00 a day while traveling. It takes him two weeks to make the round trip. The following figures show how happy he is. For 200 miles at 20 cts per mile $40.00, $5 per day for 14 days $70. Total $110. Hah for reform.

The Raleigh News-Observer says: There is a rumor afloat to the effect that another large female college is to be established in this city, under the auspices of the Baptist denomination.

NEW ADVERMISEMENTS.

PUBLIC SALE.

I will sell at Marten, Dare county, N. C., on Tuesday,

The 8th day of November next, the fishery and material belonging thereto, situated at Little Hatt Over, on Croatan, Dare county, N. C., belonging to Jos. W. Etheridge.

Terms Cash; or will be made to suit the purchaser upon good security.

J. W. ALBERTSON,
Eliz. City, Sep'r 7, 1887. Trustee.

FISH GILL NETS.

—o—

We invite the special attention of all Dealers and Fishermen to our (S), or broad S brand, as it is called by the Fishermen—of Flax Gilling Threads and Nets. This make and brand has given complete satisfaction for many years.

On and after this date, none are genuine without our name upon each package.

We guarantee its quality.

We would refer to our "Fishermen's Brand" of Cotton Cillings, made only by us; a strong and cheap Twine, making the coming Net for Shad fishing. Send for sample.

These Twines have an established reputation.

Call for these brands of your home merchant, or order of the

AMERICAN NET & TWINE CO.,
Home Office 43 Commercial St, Boston;
Branch Office 172 Fulton St, New York

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.
10-26

A GOOD BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.

Wanted, several reliable, active men to act as Agents to sell and collect in the country. An excellent chance for persons of energy and industry, who can furnish a horse, to handle the only perfect Sewing Machine in the world. No capital required. For particulars address, with references, or call on

THE SINGER M'F'G CO.,
98 Union st., Norfolk, Va.

TAKE SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

PURELY VEGETABLE.

It acts with extraordinary efficacy on the

LIVER, KIDNEYS, AND BOWELS.

AN EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC FOR

Malaria, Bowel Complaints, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation, Biliousness, Kidney Affections, Jaundice, Mental Depression, Colic.

BEST FAMILY MEDICINE

No Household Should be Without It,

and, by being kept ready for immediate use, will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctors' bills.

THERE IS BUT ONE

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

See that you get the genuine with red "Z" on front of Wrapper. Prepared only by J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Sole Proprietors, Philadelphia, Pa. PRICE, $1.00.

The Elizabeth City Academy,

FOR BOTH SEXES,

Will Open Its Tenth Annual Session On 9 ptember 19th, 1887

FULL CORPS OF EXCELLENT TEACHERS.

Full and thorough courses of instruction. Music and Drawing taught by a thoroughly competent teacher.

Board and tuition for pupils of the intermediate course only $100 00 for 38 weeks. Send for catalogue.

S. L. SHEEP,
Principal.

Classical and Mathematical Academy,

Nixonton, Pasquotan's County, N. C.

THO'S M. RIDDICK, Principal.

The Fall session of this school will commence on August 10th, 1887.

Thorough course of instruction given in all the English branches, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Latin, Greek and Mathematics. This school offers special advantages to parents and guardians who wish to have pupils prepared for college or business. No pains will be spared in making it a high grade institution, good discipline and thorough and effective tuition being the features that will command special attention.

The location is healthful and pleasant, Water excellent. Morals of community good. No ardent spirits sold in the place, or within six miles of it. Charges exceptionally low.

TERMS: For English branches, Mathematics, Physology, &c, for session of 20 weeks, $8.00

For same with Latin or Greek $10.00 per session.

Good board can be obtained in the village at from $6.00 to $8.00 per month.

REFERENCES; Dr. Wm. M. Riddick, Dr. R. H. L Blount, Woodville, N. C., Col. R. B. Creecy, Frank Vaughan Esq, Dr. P. John. Dr. O. G. B. McMullan, Messrs. Griffin & Temple, Elizabeth City. John S Morris Esq, Dan'l Morgan Esq, Minyard Sawyer Esq, Nixonton, N. C. Maxey Sanderlin Esq, Okisko, N. C., M G Gregory esq, Chapinoke, and Captain Samuel Waters, Elizabeth City

For further information address principal at Nixonton.

Gill Nets—Special Notice.

We have a Cotton Gill Net Twine of a grade that is a safe substitute for Flax; also, a higher than usual grade of 20-4 and 20-5. We are giving careful attention to the Sound Gill Net Fisheries for the ensuing year.

GLOUCESTER NET & TWINE CO,
Gloucester, Mass.
Boston Office, 95 Commercial st. 1-8

FISHERIES—1888.

—o—

WILLIAM STOWE, whose experiencein the Albemarle Sound Fisheries dates back over 10 years, in the days of the elder Capehart, Nixon, Granberry, Skinners, Edw'd Wood, Johnson, Spruills, Benbury, Leary, Cox, Charles, Glover and other honea ed names of a fading generation in tor-Sound Fisheries, respectfully invites, he behalf of the

GLOUCESTER NET & TWINE CO.,

orders for 1888, at an early date, that ample time may be had to prepare the Twine, Gill Nets, Seines and Traps. We propose to give good wares, made in faithfulness, and under the rules of an honorable commerce. Upon this principle we invite the attention of the Fishermen, through their home merchants. Special attention given to Cotton Gill Nets.

Boston, May 18, 1887-2m.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by B. C. Brothers and wife to me as trustee to recover a debt of $1300 due P. H. Morgan and recorded in Pasquotank county, in the Register of Deeds office. Book No. 6, page 645 and 646, at the request of the said P. H. Morgan, I shall sell for cash at public bidding before the Court House door in Elizabeth City, N. C., on Monday, August 29th, 1887, at 10 o'clock A M., that certain lot situated within the town of Elizabeth City, N. C., Beginning on Poindexter street, at the S. W. corner of J. F. Sander's lot on which his Carriage Factory now stands, thence easterly 52 feet along the line of the said Sanders, thence, southerly along the lines of said Sanders and W. A. Moody 24 feet, thence westerly 52 feet to Poindexter street along a straight line parallel with Main street, thence northerly 24 feet along Poindexter street to the beginning. There is a brick store on this property.

WM. J. GRIFFIN
Trustee

The above sale is postponed to Monday, September 19th, 1887.

ESSENTIAL OILS

SASSAFRAS, PENNYROYAL, WINTERGREEN, SPEARMINT, &C.

Bought for Net Cash, on receipt and approval, without charge for Commission, Brokerage, etc., by

DODGE & OLCOTT,

83 & 85 William Street New York
10-6m

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE,

SWARTHMORE, PA,

Opens 9th Month 13th. Thirty minutes from Broad St. Station, Philadelphia. Under the care of Friends, but all others admitted. Full college course for both sexes; Classical, Scientific and Literary. Also a Manual Training and a Preparatory School. Healthy location, large grounds, new and extensive buildings and apparatus. For Catalogue and full particulars address EDWARD H MAGILL, LL.D., Pres't. 51-15

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau 10 Spruce St., where advertising may be contracted for in NEW YORK

COMMISSION DEALERS.

J. W. WHARTON,
WHOLESALE
COMMISSION DEALER,
IN FRUIT, PRODUCE, FISH Oysters, Terrapin, Poultry Eggs, Game, &c., In Season
No. 5 S. Delaware Avenue Market
FOOT OF DOCK STREET
PHILADELPHIA

Consignments solicited. Returns made promptly.

H. M. ROGERS & CO.,
Wholesale Commission Dealers IN

Fish, Terrapin, & Game.

11 Fulton Fish Market & 207 Front S. NEW YORK.

Warehouse & Cold Storage, 207 Front St.

SHAD A SPECIALTY.

C. T. Lanphear. A. W. Haff.

LANPHEAR & HAFF

Wholesale Commission Dealers

In Fresh Fish, Lobsters, Etc., Etc.

NO. 12 FULTON FISH MARKET, NEW YORK.

THE ALBEMARLE HOUSE
Elizabeth City, N. C.
Mrs. L. G. Underwood. Prop'r.

The attention of the traveling public is invited to this large and elegant Hotel. It is centrally located, within a block of the telegraph and post offices, and convenient to the railroad and steamboat

Mrs. UNDERWOOD spares no effort to make the ALBEMARLE a genuine *Home* for her patrons. The rooms are large, well furnished and carefully kept, and the table is of the best

Elizabeth City, two hours ride from Norfolk, presents especial attractions for the ourist, the invalid and home seeker.

WOODARD HOUSE
EDENTON, N. C.

This well-established HOTEL still offers first class accommodations of the traveling public,

FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED

Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances Furnished when Desired Free Hacks to all Transand Steame TERMS REASONABLE.

J. L ROGERSON, Prop

"PLATFORM ECHOES."

JOHN B. GOUGH'S LAST AND BEST BOOK.

I would respectfully announce to the public that I am canvassing for this great book My district comprises the counties of Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans Chowan, Gates, Washington, Tyrrell and Dare.

This new and splendidly illustrated volume is the last book written by the world-famous John B. Gough, and was completed by him just previous to his death. Every one is familiar with the story of his early life, and of his rescue from a drunkard's grave, and how this once wretched and despised sot became one of the most famous men of our time. For seven years he stood amid the horrors of delirium tremens, an abject slave to the bottle, and his condition and wretched appearance were such as to cause people to exclaim, "There is the man who has been in hell!" The rich and poor, the high, the low, the learned and the unlearned, have been alike thrilled and moved by his burning words. He swayed brilliant audiences of royalty and fashion; spoke in state prisons jails, poor houses, penitentiaries, reform schools and houses of correction; to the deaf, and dumb, and blind; to audiences composed wholly of outcasts; and to audiences numbering thousands of children. At his feet more than ten million people sat and listened admiration and wonder. In his library may be seen a set of large volumes—a far better memorial of his life and labors than any monument of marble or bronze—containing the original signatures of one hundred and fifty thousand men and women who were induced to sign the pledge through his personal efforts. These names—many of them tear-bedewed and written with trembling hand—represents stories of happiness and woe, of ruin and remorse, of blighted hopes and wasted lives, of battles fought and victory won. To give some of these thrilling life histories; to depict scenes of joy and sadness; to lift the curtain of life's stage and shout its tragedy and comedy; and to draw 'living truths" from the lessons thus taught, and bring them home to every heart, is the prime object of this volume.

It also contains the history of Mr. Gough's life and career, from the cradle to the grave, and the story of his death told by Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, the eminent editor and divine.

"Platform Echoes" is John B. Gough in print. Stranger stories are here told than romance ever dreamed of, every one of them drawn from real life by a master hand. In every chapter he weaves in anecdote after anecdote, incident after incident story after story, and underneath them all lie "Living Truths;" that stand out as beacon lights. He plays upon the readers feelings as with an enchanter's wand, at one time filling his heart with gladness, at another blinding his eyes with tears. At his bidding, hearts are melted, and stern, strong men, as well as sensitive women, weep tears of compassion, are aroused to indignation, or moved to uncontrollable laughter in spite of every effort to control their feelings. Its illustrations are the very best. It contains two hundred and twenty-seven fine engravings by the best artists and engravers in the world. Many of these illustrations are too "funny for anything," while others depict wretchedness and woe. Sixteen of these engravings are full page ones, and are magnificent specimens of art. Two hundred & nine are left illustrations. There are two fine steel plate portraits. One is from a life size full length painting, showing Mr Gough as he appears shortly after his rescue. The other is from a photograph taken just before his death. All in all it is one of the finest books ever produced by the American press.

My Postoffice address, until further notice, will be Elizabeth City, N. C.

WILLIE L. GRIFFIN

STURGEON & PORPOISE.

We have a Sturgeon twine to gill with that lifts 50 pounds—*very strong*

ALSO.

Porpoise Seines, heavy twine and large mesh,

GLOUCESTER NET & TWINE
Boston office 96 Commercial St
3-4t.

JACOB SALOMONSKY

The Grandest Display of

DRESS GOODS — and — CLOTHING

Ever Brought to Elizabeth City

The Stock is complete in every way, comprising of CLOTHING, DRESS GOODS, VELVETS, CASHMERES, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, etc., all of which are guaranteed at the

Very Lowest Prices.

His ready made garments are equal to the best custom made, and perfect fits are made in all cases.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF GENTS FURNISINGGOODS,

STORE ON WATER STREET,
LIZABETH CITY, N. C.

D. F. DONOVAN'S
FURNITUE and CARPET HOUSE,
142 CHURCH STREET
NORFOLK, VA.

New Mattings just Opening
NEW STOCK OF CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES AT PRICES TO ALL PARTIES
Round Shades. 2 yards long will spring roller and nickle pull, at 50 cents.

A FULL LINE OF BED ROOM AND PARLOR SUITS ALWAYS ON HAND, AS WELL a Large Assortment of every Article in the FURNITURE LINE.

A Price List will be Furnished on Application.

HAIR MATTRESSES & FEATHER-BEDS made to order. All other styles on hand and made to order at short notice.

Our Stock of Rugs & Carpets is Complet
Give Us a Trial.

SAMUEL C. PHILLIPS,
-39. Manager

H. HILGARTNER SONS
STEAM
Marble & Granite Works
MONUMENTS, ETC,

Marble and Slate Mantels, Wainscoting Encaustic and Marble Tiling, Furniture & Counter Slabs, Etc., Etc.
526 & 528 West Baltimore
BALTIMORE, MD.

J. H. ZIEGLER, Ag't, Elizabeth City, N C
L. F. ZIEGLER, Ag't, Edenton, N C.

ICE AND COAL!

Rawlins, Whitehurst & Co.,

continue to supply ice both in large and small quantities.

We are now receiving our supply of COAL, and will fill all orders promptly.

All coal is screened before leaving the yard. None but the best handled, and LOWEST PRICES guaranteed.

Office on Water street, Elizabeth City, N. C.
4-tf. FRED DAVIS, Agent

NORFOLK.

STEAM DYE WORKS.

113 MAIN ST., NORFOLK, VA.

Gents' clothing cleansed, dyed and repaired. Ladies' dresses, shawls, etc. Cleaned or dyed equal to new. Our goods warranted not to smear or rub off. Branch office, 235 High street, Portsmouth, Va.

J. M. MARSHALL & CO.,
an. 27-6m. PROPRIETORS

GRANVILLE INSTITUTE,

OXFORD, N. C.

Opens September 1, 1887. Location healthy. Buildings large, well heated and ventilated. Furniture and Musical Instruments, including Pedal Organ, new. Corps of excellent Teachers, graduates of the best Schools in the New England States. Superior advantages in Music, Art, Elocution and Modern Languages. Board, with full English Course, for entire scholastic year, $150.00.

For circulars, adply to

Miss B. CLARKE, Principal.

JONES, LEE & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Foot of Commerce Street,

Norfolk, Va.

Represented by DAVID A BURGESS

THOUSANDS OF THE BEST

$38 GOLD WATCH

EVER MADE ARE SELLING IN OUR

CO-OPERATIVE CLUBS.

THIS IS THE BEST, CHEAPEST, MOST CONVENIENT

And only co-operative System of selling watches. The watches are American Lever Stem Winders, containing every essential to accuracy and durability, and have, in addition, numerous patented improvements found in no other watch. They are absolutely the only Dust and Dampproof Movements made in the World, and are jeweled throughout with GENUINE RUBIES. The Patent Stem Wind and Set is the strongest and simplest made. They are fully equal for appearance, accuracy, durability and service, to any $75 Watch.

Our Co-operative Club System brings them within the reach of every one.

We want an active, responsible representative in EVERY CITY and TOWN. Heavy profits guaranteed on limited investment. Write for full particulars.

THE KEYSTONE WATCH CLUB CO.

P. O. Box 928, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

REFERENCES:

Keystone National Bank; The City Trust Safe Deposit and Surety Co., or any Commercial Agency.

AGENCIES:

New York, N. Y. Philadelphia, Pa. Baltimore, Md.
Chicago, Ill. Detroit, Mich. St. Louis, Mo.
Pittsburgh, Pa. Harrisburg, Pa. Wilmington, Del.
Boston, Mass. Denver, Col. Etc., etc.

25¢ A BOTTLE

SALVATION OIL

FOR PAIN

"The Greatest Cure on Earth for Pain." Will relieve more quickly than any other known remedy: Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swellings, Stiff Neck, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Lumbago, Pleurisy, Sores, Frost-bites, Backache, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Sciatica, Wounds, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, etc. Price 25 cts. a bottle, Sold by all druggists. Caution.—The genuine Salvation Oil bears our registered Trade-Mark, and our facsimile signature. A. C. Meyer & Co., Sole Proprietors, Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure your Cough at once. Price only 25 Cts. a bottle

TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION.

NORFOLK SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

CHANGE IN TIME, TAKES EFFECT MAY 15, 1887.

Mail and Express Southbound leaves Elizabeth City 12.10 P. M., Northbound, leaves at 2.01 P. M.

Elizabeth City Accomodation on Tuesday Thursday and Saturday leaves 7.15 A. M., and returning, arrives 8.15 P. M.

The above Trains, which are Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, arrive at and depart from the Depot of the Company's road in Norfolk.

Close connections at Norfolk with all rail and steamer lines.

At Elizabeth City—With steamboats for all points on Pasquotank, Little, Scuppernong, Alligator, Pungo, Tar and Neuse rivers.

At Edenton—With N. C. R. R. Co's steamboats Plymouth and Hanger, for all points on Albemarle, Cashie and Roanoke rivers, and Washington, Washington and Albemarle & Raleigh railroads, and with Steamer Keystone Tri-weekly for Barcelonaville, Winton, Murfreesboro and all landings on the Chowan and Meherrin Rivers.

Norfolk Passenger and Freight Station at Norfolk also town Railroad Depot.

Freight received daily, except Sundays.

Through tickets on sale and baggage checked between principal stations and Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York by Bay Line and old dominion steamers and N. Y. P. and N. R. R. from Norfolk, and between Norfolk and Washington, Plymouth, Williamston, Windsor and Jamesville.

S. R. KING, General Manager.

EASTERN CAROLINA DESPATCH

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

Regular line of Steamers between Atlantic and South Carolina R. R., Newberne, Washington and Elizabeth City.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through Cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina despatch, as follows: From N. folk, by Norfolk Southern Railroad; Baltimore, by P. W. & B. R. R., Peninsula S. B. Co.; Philadelphia, by Pennsylvania R. R., Locks Steamboat, New York, by Penn'a R. R., Pier 27 North River; Providence and Boston by New York and New England R. R.

T. SELBY HARNEY,
Elizabeth City, N. C. Agent.

OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT DISMAL SWAMP CANAL
Norfolk, Va. Oct. 14, 1885.

THE DISMAL SWAMP CANAL, will admit sharp-built vessels drawing five feet water, lighter-built vessels, four feet.

The Locks will admit 90 feet, and 16½ breadth of beam.

Rafts secured with chains must not be over 14 feet wide; secured with binders, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to satisfaction of the Canal authorities.

Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from this Office. The Steamers W. B. Sykes and Thomas Newton leave Norfolk every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M., for South Mills; returning, leave South Mills every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday at 7, A. M.

F. H. CAMP, Agent, Norfolk, JOHN JACOBS, Agent, South Mills.

HENRY ROBERTS, Superintendent.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS

W. G. UNDERWOOD,
Surveyor & Civil Engineer.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.
Prompt and Careful attention given to all kinds of work.

PALEMON JOHN, Notary Public. Office in the North Carolinian Building.

C. C. POOL,
Attorney & Counselor-at-Law
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.
Collections promptly made. Special attention given to real estate.

W. O. GRIFFIN. W. O. TEMPLE
GRIFFIN & TEMPLE,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.
Practice in the Superior and Federal Courts of the First Judicial District, and in the Supreme Court of North Carolina. Special attention given to Conveyancing and collections.

J. W. ALBERTSON. J. W. ALBERTSON, JR.
J. W. ALBERTSON & SON,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law.
Practices in the Superior Courts of the Albemarle section, and the Supreme and Federal Courts of the State.

C. W. GRANDY. E. F. AYDLETT
GRANDY & AYDLETT,
Attorneys & Counselors at Law
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.
Will practice in all the Courts of North Carolina. Prompt attention given to collections.

R. H. McINTOSH,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office at residence, on South Road Street
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

TO SPORTSMEN!

The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he is still a THE OLD STAND ON ROAD STREET,
And keeps on hand an assortment of Rifles Pistols, Sporting Apparatus, and Cutlery.
Repairing in his line promptly done
GEO. W. BELL.

F. M. COOK,

JEWELER.
70 Road Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.
F. M. COOK has a well selected stock of WATCHES and SILVER-WARE, WATCHES Ladies and Misses' Sets Pins and Rings, Studs, Collar and Cuff Buttons Bracelets, Chains, Necklaces, etc.

E. C. HILL,

TIN WARE MADE

Roofing & Guttering

Tool Shop Corner Water and Fearing Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

"A BOOK FOR THE PEOPLE."

CAPTIVATING! USEFUL! Eloquent Discussions, and Diplomatic Papers on the Great Public Questions of the Past and Present, by JAMES G. BLAINE.

Embracing his masterly arguments on the vital issues in the Anti-Slavery Struggle, the All Important Labor Question, Prohibition, Irish Home Rule, etc., etc. A FORTUNE FOR BOOK CANVASSERS! APPLICATIONS FOR TERRITORY COMING IN WITH A RUSH! THE HENRY BILL PUBLISHING CO., NORWICH, CT.

The North Carolinian.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1887.

ELIZABETH CITY CHURCHES

EPISCOPAL. Rev R. J. Walker, Rector. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9.30 A. M. All cordially invited

METHODIST. Rev. J. T. Whitley, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9.30 A. M. A cordial invitation to all. Seats free.

BAPTIST. Rev. George Baker, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 3.30 A. M. Seats free. Invitation extended to all.

A. M. E. ZION. Rev. S. E. Dickson, Pastor. Service every Sunday at 3.30 P. M., and 7. P. M

The Elizabeth City Fair October 18th, 19th and 20th.

☞Forward, march!

☞This is no time to lose courage.

☞The corn and cotton crops in this county are fair.

☞Farmers have had a favorable time for saving fodder.

☞Another pithy letter from our Boston correspondent.

☞The Directors of the Albemarle Park Association have abandoned the attempt to hold a Fair.

☞See advertisement of sale of Fishery etc, at Little Haul Over, Dare county, on November 8th.

☞The attention of our Fishermen is called to the broad "S" brand of flax gilling threads and nets advertised by the American Net & Twine Co. Send for sample.

☞We are pained to learn of the sudden death of our old friend Eli Spruill esq., of Columbia, which occurred on Friday last. He had been in feeble health for several years. He was in his 69th year of age. It's the summons we all must obey.

☞Miss Lizzie Steger was fatally burned on Wednesday morning last from the explosion of a can while pouring kereosene oil on a fire. She lived but a few hours. She was about 21 years of age and was a daughter of Mr. Wm. Steger. Another warning against the careless use of this dangerous article.

☞In response to the *Falcon's* request for "light" on the Fair printing, we will state that the amount thus far expended for job work has been $25, to wit: $8 for printing that could not be done here, $15 to the *Economist* for a job at a fair estimate, worth $18, and $2 to the CAROLINIAN. The advertising has been equally distributed to the three town papers.

☞The meeting of the Commercial Club on Friday night was not so largely attended as it should have been. But a lively interest was manifested and committees appointed to look after certain important interests, one of them increased transportation facilities to and from the Sound section. We have reached the point when it behooves the business men, aye all the citizens of our town to shake off the lethargy of the past and put forth active efforts to increase instead of permitting trade to drift elsewhere.

☞The interesting feature of the Reform Club on Sunday was the excellent singing by the choir. The solos by Mrs. Pappindick, (nee Minnie Bell), Miss Gracie Melick and Miss Byrd Fowler were sweet, melodious, charming. The prayer of Rev. Mr. Whitley was peculiarly appropriate—a petition abounding in wisdom and an appeal for strength from above to aid the great work of developing character and growth in usefulness. A selection was read by George C. Green and a long address delivered by John H. Burgess.

☞We had a call the other day from a goodey-goodey friend who in talking about our Fair, said, he liked the premiums and the programme, but could not endorse the "Trials of Speed" feature. He would confine it to purely agricultural exhibits, etc. We told him that the people love good horses and like to see fast ones; that the success of Fairs financially depends on the crowds who attend them, and that to leave off the speedy horse would keep away the mass of visitors. We repeat, that people love to see a fast horse go, and get there, leaving other horses behind a full neck, and will pay their money to see it. They will not go in large crowds when the managers try to veto the Creator and take the speed out of a fast horse's legs. Doing this has caused more than one Fair to dwindle and die. They tell of one in a Western State where the Directors were so extra good that they vetoed the race track. When the Fair opened, so the story goes, the show consisted of one bull and a pumpkin. The first night the bull got loose, ate up the pumpkin, and then jumped the fence and departed, and the next morning the Directors waked up to find their whole Fair missing!

——The horse is a magnificent animal, and stands next to man in creation. He is intelligent, lordly, beautiful, loyal, affectionate, noble in character, and loves to go. The Creator put speed in his heels and power in his lungs, so he could go like the wind. The CAROLINIAN is in favor of Fairs which will let him go

☞Keep busy, if you would forget care.

☞The maxim "Ask thy purse what thou shouldst buy," is a good one.

☞Remember the subscription price of the CAROLINIAN is $2 when not paid in advance.

☞A farmer gets nearly as much pay in the pleasure of raising a good horse, as he does in the increased price.

—Reed's fine Ladies Shoes at H. Weisel's, leader of low prices.

☞The Tournament at the Fair is creating considerable interest. The indications are favorable for a grand success.

☞A new Methodist Church is being erected at East Lake. Elisha Overton, of Elizabeth City, is doing the work. He is a good carpenter.

☞We have information that if sufficient encouragement is given Capt. Henry Roberts will resume the running of his steamers in the Dismal Swamp Canal to and from Elizabeth City. That it would benefit us and bring us trade now going to Norfolk is a certainty.

☞Wiggins has again been communing with the planets, and promises a terrific wind on the 19th inst. The general impression is that he is quite right, but that his preliminary blowing is so lusty that when the predicted blow strikes us it will be insignificant in comparison, and we shall not know when we are hit.

—H. Weisel, leader of low prices, has just returned from New York with a large New Stock of Dry Goods.

☞A correspondent from Lake Landing, Hyde county, wrote us that the storm very badly injured the corn crop in that locality, he thinks at least one third. Another from Swan Quarter reports no very serious damage in that part of the county, the corn not over ten per cent and the rice not at all.

—Fine lot of Parasols at H. Weisel's leader of low prices

☞The editor of the CAROLINIAN "knows enough to know" that he don't know everything. And he is not ashamed to acknowledge it. His thirty years of editorial life have been a school to him—one in which he has been learning something all the while. He has learned, what all men are stronger for learning, that future years are kindly given to improve on the past. He has learned to judge more kindly of human nature, and to think less severely of people's mistakes, blunders, and passions. He has learned to cultivate a broader toleration and leniency toward the actions of others. He has learned to realize how little a thing is human anger, how weak is human ambition, and what an unmanly thing is enmity. The conflicts of public and political life are often fierce while fleeting. An editor is often compelled from the necessity of things, as parties and public affairs are constituted, to fight for principle's sake with those he likes least and against those he likes most. But it is a good thing that in the clear sunshine of our free country, a land of toleration and generosity, the enmities of passing conflicts do not long remain, and many men who are political opponents are the warmest of personal friends.

—The man that couldn't tell the difference between a mule's ears and a lemon can plainly see the advantage of buying his Boots, Shoes, Dry Goods, Clothing & Oil Clothing at Moses Weisel's agt, after examining his goods and learning his prices.

☞Summer is about gone, the vacation is over and the time is at hand when merchants and business men generally should put forth their best efforts to build up an extensive fall and winter trade. During the past three years our section has had drawbacks and hindrances in the way of crop failures and its attendant depression, but the outlook now is more cheering in that direction, but there are other adverse influences staring us in the face. Some one has well said that any ordinary seaman can navigate a vessel when the water is smooth and the wind fair, but it takes an educated and experienced navigator to stem adverse currents, and to sail safely over billows brought about by adverse winds. This is true not only with the mariner, but it is also true of man in every phase of life, and in every state of business. The man who succumbs without an effort is really no man at all. He lacks the very life and energy which constitutes man the noblest creature on the earth; and what is true of individuals as such is just as true of communities, which are no more or less than combinations of such individuals. Now Elizabeth City and her prospects, her business men and their trade, her material interests her institutions are very largely dependent upon the energy, pluck and determination manifested from this time on. If, to a man, we are "up and doing" in the way of putting forth our best efforts to build up and bring trade to our town, all will be well. Now, as the summer vacation has ended, is the time to begin and work with more system and greater activity than ever before. The CAROLINIAN is doing and will continue to aid all it can.

☞Mr. Calton Bogue, near Hertford died on Friday, aged about 56 years. He was highly esteemed and one of the best farmers in Perquimans. His disease was brain fever.

☞W. N. Newbold, of Perquimans, met with a serious loss last Friday, the burning of his barn and contents. It is believed to have been the work of an incendiary. Loss about $2,000.

—Handsome Mattins at H. Weisel's leader of low prices.

☞An impressive ceremony took place at the Baptist Church on Sunday night, being the ordination of Jas. F. Love to the work of the gospel ministry It was participated in by Revs. Geo. Baker, O. C. Horton, A. M. Burfoot and Dr. Overby. The sermon was preached by the latter. Mr. Love is a young man of bright promise and possesses elements of character fitting him for usefulness in the field he is entering.

LOCAL MENTION.

Mrs. [illegible] Culpepper and child have returned from a visit to Tyrrel. —The first cotton we have seen this season was laid on our table on Saturday by Geo. D. Pool. He is one of our industrious and successful farmers.—Prof. S. L. Sheep and family have returned. He says that August was the coldest he ever felt in Pennsylvania.—J. W. Halstead esq, of Camden, gave us a call on Saturday. He speaks encouragingly of the outlook.—Miss Mittie Wynne, of Columbia, is visiting Mrs. M. B. Culpepper.—Mr. Major Bell, having purchased a lot on the North east corner of Shepperd and Martin sts., is about to erect a dwelling house thereon.—Rev. J. T. Whitley's vacation having ended, he has returned with improved health, and resumed his pastoral work.—Miss Lillie Barron, of Norfolk, is visiting the Misses Band.—Rev. A. M. Burfoot occupied the pulpit of the Baptist Church on Sunday morning.—Rev. J. H. Manly, Presiding Elder of the A. M. E. Zion Church, reports a good work being done in the district under his jurisdiction.—We had a pleasant visit this week from our young friend C. T. Grandy, who for some time has been connected with the Orlando Fla., *Sentinel*. He has been taking a vacation. He has taste and capacity for newspaper work.—The finest growth of Millett we have seen has been left at our office by Mr. Samuel Cartwright.—Our young friend David M. Simons is off on a vacation visit to Norfolk.—Trim White, of Winfall, called yesterday. He manifested interest in the Fair.—Harry C. Price, now of Norfolk, is on a visit to his old home here.—Lev Guirkin leaves to day to attend a course at the University at Chapel Hill—Several members of our bar, Albertsons, Grandy, Temple, Aydlett and Sawyer, at Currituck Court this week.—Nearly all of Elizabeth City's sojourners at Nag's Head have returned.—With the month of r's oysters begin to appear.—Jos Salomonsky, of Norfolk, spent a couple of days here this week.—There is very little sickness in the city.—Scuppernong grape venders in the town.—John H. Pappindick, of the steamer "Rogers" is visiting his old home. He left here about 12 years ago. He gaveus a call.—Mrs. Emma Cobb has returned from a sojourn at Old Point Comfort, visit to Washington City etc

PASQUOTANK RIFLES, ATTENTION!

On and after Friday, Sept. the 9th, the regular Friday night Drills will be resumed. All absentees will be fined.

By order of CAPTAIN
W. C. Glover, 1st. Sergt.

TEMPERANCE.

These are days when the arguments in favor of temperance are multiplied indefinitely, and when the cause of genuine temperance grows stronger day by day. The progress that has been made within a few years in reforming the drinking habits of the intelligent and influential classes is almost incredible.—The Churchman.

It brings shame, not honor; terror not safety; despair, not hope; misery not happiness; and with the malevolence of a fiend it calmly surveys its frightful desolation, and unsatisfied with its havoc, it poisons feticity, kills peace, ruins morals, blights confidence, slays reputation, and wipes out the national honor, then curses the world and laughs at its ruin.—Bob Ingersoll.

To look upon a bright, beautiful baby and remember that the only medicine it ever takes is Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, certainly converts another family to the use of the remedy.

The sight of an ugly inflamed boil or sore, to say nothing of its dangerous tendency, should induce the sufferer to try Laxador, the infallible remedy for these troublesome blood disorders.

Good Results in Every Case.

D. A. Bradford, wholesale paper dealer of Chattanooga, Tenn., writes that he was seriously afflicted with a severe cold that settled on his lungs; had tried many remedies without benefit. Being induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, did so and was entirely cured by use of a few bottles. Since which time he has used it in his family for all Coughs and Colds with best results. This is the experience of thousands whose lives have been saved by this Wonderful Discovery Trial Bottles free at Wood & Wadsworth's Drug Store.

The Norfolk *Virginian* says: One of the colored rioters on the excursion to Edenton was tried before Justice Jones, of Berkley, for fighting. In one case he was sent to jail for six months and three months in the other. At the expiration of the nine months he will be turned over to the North Carolina authorities to be tried.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

CONDUCTED BY "COUSIN EVELEEN."

Original contributions solicited for this column. Answers must accompany all puzzles.

Sunday P. M. Sept. 4th we went to the Reform Club meeting. A large number of people were in attendance, and the services were, as usual interesting. The choir composed of Elizabeth City's lovely and cultured young ladies, was delightful either to look upon or listen to. Truly it was "good to be there." The earnest efforts being made by one and all to advance the cause of Temperance moved the heart like the voice of prayer. Surely the Boys and Girls growing up in such an atmosphere of earnest work, of Christian virtue made sweet and attractive, will grow into noble and useful men and women.

Several members of the Reform Club addressed the meeting. Mr, George Green gave his hearers the benefit of an old writer's investigations. He told us of the discovery of "Elixir Vita" (water of life,) or cruel brandy as known to a weeping world. He said that about five hundred years ago an alchemist lived whose studies were all devoted to discovering some food, or drink, which would bestow on all who obtained it immortal life, and perpetual youth; when he had succeeded in producing brahdy from wine, he was sure that he had made the great discovery. In eloquent words Mr. Green denounced the discovery. "Not the water of life, but the water of death!" Want of space prevents a more graphic report of this really fine speech. Cousin EVELEEN suggests that it be printed in tract form to go forth on its mission of enlightenment.

We have lately had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Willie L. Griffin of Perquimans, canvasser of John B. Gough's last book—Platform Echoes. This book is one that should be in every temperance house, side by side with the Bible; for the living truths of that Holy Book, redeemed the soul of the great orator, and held back the cruel tempter from the prize almost won of that gifted soul.

Mr. Griffin is engaged in a noble work, and it is the interest of every temperance man and woman to make this work profitable to him.

DILLY DALLY.

As sweet a child as one could find,
If she were only prompt ot mind;
Her eyes are blue her cheeks are pink,
Her hair curls up with many a kink—
She says her name is Allie,
But sad to say
Oft-times a day
We call her Dilly Dally
If sent on errands grave or gay;
She's sure to loiter by the way;
No matter what her task may be,
"I'll do it by and by" cries she,
And so, instead of Allie
We one, and all
Have come to call
This maiden Dilly Lally.
I think if she could only know
How wrong it is to dally so
Her tasks undone she would not leave
Nor longer mother's kind heart grieve
And then for Dilly Dally
We'd gladly say
Each well spent day
This is our own sweet Allie."

Answers to Puzzles received from I. R. and M.

COUSIN EVELEEN.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES OF AUG 31

To Enigma by Pansy—Hope on, hope ever. To Double Acrostic by M.—United States. (Usurps—the act of a tyrant. Nugget—the produce of the mines, Attica—the far famed Grecian city. Target a mark for shooting at. Edible—what is good to eat. D-ard S-from Dashes.) To Decapitations by M—No. 1. H-Arp. No. 2 W-heat No. 3.—N-ever. No. 4. C-loud To Puzzle by Rex of E. City—Pl-ague.

ENIGMA.
By Fannie.

I am composed of 16 letters.
My 5 6 8 4 10 is a river of Africa.
My 10 11 8 16 what paper is made of.
My 2 3 4 15 an old fashioned dance.
My 12 13 (b) 14 4 16 what Esop told.
My 8 9 14 15 is very bitter.
My 7 8 9 title of distinction in Eastern lands.
My 16 5 4 is never coarse.
My whole is an event which happened in New York state in 1885.

ENIGMA
By E. M.

I am composed of 14 letters.
My 11 5 6 7 name of an astronomer.
My 6 5 4 11 12 13 a part of the experience of life.
My 3 4 12 13 a bad bird, so the farmers say
My 14 12 13 the time to work.
My 1 2 5 8 a division of time.
My 4 5 3 fabled bird of the Arabian Nights
My whole is a motto full of truth.

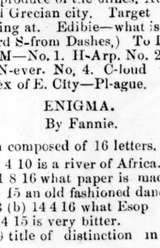
CHARADE.
By Rex of E. City.

In the forest the ax is ringing
Hard on the wildwood tree,
To make my first, while Time is bringing,
Honors to the woodman free.
My second oft by nature placed
On water or on land,
May by the hand of man be graced,
And simple be, or grand.
My whole a wonderous net work lies
The genius road across the plains
Casts culture where it meets surprise
Brings back stupendous gains.

DECAPITATIONS.
By M.

Behead a vegetable growth, and leave a power of expression nearly confined to the human species.

ROYAL



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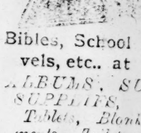

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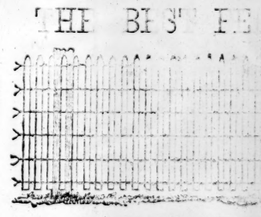

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OUR OLD STAND-BY

[illegible] in case of emergency. [illegible] never travel along without it. [illegible] in his house, his stable, [illegible] the floatman needs [illegible] needs it—it is his best [illegible] The stock-growers needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble. [illegible] railroad man needs it and will need it so [illegible] stand dangers. [illegible] There is nothing [illegible] dangers to life, [illegible] the pioneer. [illegible] has his store among [illegible] will happen, and when [illegible] is wanted at once. [illegible] a Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of [illegible] Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Its immediate [illegible] will prevent pain and loss of wages. [illegible] a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.

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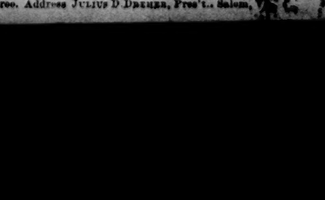

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A YOUNG CLERK'S CRIME.

A Maine Savings Bank Robbed of $280,000.

The Defaulter an Employe Only Nineteen Years Old.

The biggest sensation the town of Saco, Me., has ever experienced developed the other morning, when it was learned that the Saco and Biddeford Savings Institution had seriously suffered financially through a young clerk who had absconded. Frank C. McNeilly, nineteen years old, who had been employed in the bank about one year, had mysteriously disappeared, taking with him $3,500 in cash, United States registered 4 per cent. bonds, payable in 1907, amounting to $185,000, and railroad, municipal and other bonds, amounting to about $91,000. Though he left town on Monday afternoon, yet the bank officers kept the matter so quiet that the news did not leak out until Wednesday morning. Great excitement prevailed, as McNeilly was considered one of the most trustworthy young men in the city. The president, trustees and cashier placed the greatest confidence in him. He was acquainted with the combination of every lock in the bank vaults.

Cashier Melville H. Kelly, of the bank, is also Treasurer of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company. On Monday afternoon a loss was reported by a fire at Kennebunk. Mr. Kelly went to view the ruins, leaving Frank McNeilly to finish up the day's accounts. When Kelly opened the bank on Tuesday morning, he found Monday's accounts were not completed. Pres dent Goodale was notified, and the entire afternoon was spent in examining the contents of the safe. Considerable time had been consumed before the theft was detected. A large amount of gold and currency, which McNeilly could easily have stolen, was unmolested.

President Goodale was interviewed by a reporter. He says the loss is so much less than the surplus that the bank will be perfectly safe, even if the amount taken by the absconding clerk is never recovered. The $185,000 in United States registered bonds cannot possibly be used by the thief.

The bank's statement last May places the surplus at a little over $65,000.

Treasurer Kelly posted a notice outside of the bank stating that the bank is safe, and that depositors need feel no alarm. Detectives were engaged and sent in all directions. A dozen of McNeilly's photographs were found in a bank drawer and were placed in the hands of the detectives.

McNeilly is five feet eleven inches tall, weighs 145 pounds, has dark hair, a smooth face, fair complexion, and stands very erect when walking. He has a good figure, and would be called handsome. When he left he had on a light mixed coat, dark worsted trousers and congress shoes.

McNeilly was regarded by all who knew him as a model young man. He was less than nineteen years old, but for two years had held a position of great trust and responsibility. How great was the trust reposed in this boy few knew until to-day. He is very handsome, and was a great pet in society. It is said he never was known to associate with any one not entitled to say that he or she belonged to the best society. Young as he was he had paid marked attention to a young lady of rare accomplishments, and of great personal beauty, to whom he was engaged to be married.

He was not only a society young man, but was a deeply religious young man also. He was found at church early and late, it is said, and all who know the parties fully believe that his ostentatious piety helped him more than anything else to the place occupied in the confidence of the officers of the bank he has victimized.

LATER NEWS.

THE Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention at Allentown nominated J. Ross Thompson for Judge of the Supreme Court, and R. J. McGann for State Treasurer. The platform adopted endorses the last National and State platforms, demands that the large surplus in the United States Treasury be used to pay the public debt, favors "a wise and prudent reduction of internal taxation and of duties on imports," and "fully endorses the administration of President Cleveland."

A SCAFFOLD inside a church tower at Williamsport, Penn., gave way, precipitating four workmen sixty-five feet. All four were killed.

THE Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has sold its express system to the United States Express Company. The terms of sale are said to be $1,000,000 cash and $1,500,000 in new stock of the United States Express Company. The B. and O. Express covers a territory of 3,000 miles.

THE biggest elevator in the world is about to be erected by Armour & Co., of Chicago. Its grain-holding capacity is to be 2,000,000 bushels.

THE Iowa Greenback State Convention at Des Moines ratified the platform adopted by the Union Labor party at Cincinnati and advised the industrial classes of the State to put an independent ticket in the field.

ALBERT A. MEADE, a mine owner at Good Hope, New Mexico, shot and killed three men, and was then himself shot dead by another man whom he was trying to kill. The tragedy grew out of a dispute over mining property.

THE President has appointed S. S. Carlisle, of Louisiana, Minister Resident and Consul-General to Bolivia, and James C. Quiggle, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul of the United States at Port Stanley and St. Thomas, Ontario.

JUDGE ZUBIA, a Mexican magistrate at Paso del Norte, Mexico, struck United States Consul Brigham a stunning blow over the head. The Consul was trying to recover some stolen horses. Details of the attack were telegraphed to the State Department at Washington.

THE LABOR WORLD.

ABOUT 110 natural gas companies have been oganized in Kansas.

IT is estimated that over 100,000 children under fourteen years of age are employed in the workshops of New York State, contrary to law.

GENERAL MASTER WORKMAN T. V. POWDERLY says he is confident that the opposition to the general officers will not predominate at the Minneapolis Convention.

THE anti-administration faction has a majority of the delegates thus far elected to the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor to be held at Minneapolis in October.

OF cottonseed oil mills there were in 1879 only forty in the South. In 1886 there were 146, and the capital employed in them had increased from $3,504,550 to $10,702,450. Of the 3,000,000 tons of seed annually grown only 400,000 tons are yet made into oil.

THE Miners' State Federation and Subdivision 7 of the Miners' Assembly, Knights of Labor, embracing the organized miners of Indiana, demand semi-monthly pay, in accordance with a recent law. The operators refuse, claiming the law is unconstitutional, and are preparing a test case.

OF the 3,500,000 bushels of peanuts raised in 1886, worth about $3,000,000, Virginia raised in about half a dozen counties in the southwestern corner of the State. 2,500,000 bushels, or five sevenths. It is claimed by J. W. Johnson, of Richmond, Va., that for fodder the vines are nearly equal to clover hay. Hogs will fatten on the nuts left in the ground. Peanuts are raised on land which will not grow corn, tobacco or wheat profitably.

FREAKS OF LIGHTNING.

ONE stroke of lightning killed the five horses of Peter Goodhue, of Manston Prairie, Dak., and ruined his barn.

LIGHTNING struck a flock of sheep belonging to W. A. Falson, of Wilmington, N. C., and killed twelve of them.

W. H. BARNES, of Taylor, Ga., had just driven under an oak and was dismounting when he was knocked seasdless by lightning. When he recovered consciousness the mule he had driven was dead and the oak was in a blaze.

OSCAR BROWN, of Fergus Falls, Minn., sat in his house with his wife and children, while lightning knocked the plaster from the walls, burned all the picture frames, set fire to the doors, and raised hob generally, yet none of the family was injured.

TWO men in the section house at Dawson, Ga., occupied a bed, the bedboard of which was cut into kindling wood by lightning. Other furniture of the room was also knocked into fragments, and dishes were hurled in every direction, yet neither man was even stunned.

WHILE Doyle Brown, of Talking Rock, Ga., was shoveling up chips, lightning struck the handle of the shovel and split it in two. The bolt then divided and ran through both of Brown's hands and arms and passed out at the back of his neck, killing him. An old man twenty feet away was knocked senseless.

NEWS SUMMARY

Eastern and Middle States.

THERE were 912 delegates in attendance at the New York State Prohibition Convention, held in Syracuse. A ticket was nominated, headed by D. W. C. Huntington for Secretary of State, and a platform adopted in conformity with the principles of the party. This makes the third ticket already in the field in New York.

SYLVANUS H. SWEET, nominated by the United Labor party at Syracuse for State Engineer and Surveyor of New York, has declined.

A BOILER explosion in a corn-canning establishment at Gorham, Me., killed John Hamlin and fatally injured Frederick Hamblen. A third man was severely hurt.

ALL branches of trade in Philadelphia are reporting greatly increased business.

AMONG the arrivals at New York on a steamer from England a few days ago was the Duke of Marlborough. He comes to America on a pleasure trip.

REV. DR. PARKER, the noted London preacher, who has been talked of as successor to the late Henry Ward Beecher in Plymouth Church, arrived in New York from England, a few days ago. He will deliver a eulogy on Mr. Beecher at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, October 4.

A WIDESPREAD epizootic disease is killing hundreds of horses in New Jersey.

Two miners were killed and three others injured by an explosion of dualin in a colliery near Shenandoah, Penn.

A GREAT Inter-State Picnic and Agricultural Exhibition has been held in Cumberland County, Penn. New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Massachusetts, Ohio, Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, New Jersey, Delaware, Tennessee, Kentucky and Connecticut were represented. The agricultural machinery on the ground was valued at $1,000,000. Immense crowds attended.

THE New York Democratic State Convention will be held at Saratoga on September 27.

THE large coal and iron firms of Robert Hare Powel & Co. and Robert Hare Powel, Sons & Co., of Philadelphia, have made an assignment. Their mining business will be continued. The liabilities are $1,500,000; assets estimated at $4,000,000.

South and West.

AXEY CHERRY, the twelve-year-old colored girl sentenced to death in South Carolina for murdering a two-year-old white child in her charge, has had her punishment commuted by the Governor to imprisonment for five years.

CHIEF COLOROW and his Ute Indians have had a fight with the Sheriff's posse near Rangley Col. Deputy Sheriff Ward was killed and three other whites were wounded, one mortally. Eight Indians were reported killed.

HEAVY rains have caused many rivers in Texas to overflow their banks with disastrous results. At Cleburne eleven persons, seven of them belonging to one family, were drowned.

Washington.

RECENT Consuls appointed by the President are: Henry C. Borst, of Maine, at Fernambuco, and John C. Bridges, of New York, at Brockville, Canada.

A SPECIAL AGENT of the Interior Department has closed seven saw mills in Washington Territory that were cutting Government timber from unsurveyed lands.

THE pension payments during August amounted to $16,500,000.

PROFESSOR G. BROWN GOODE has been appointed by the President United States Commissioner to succeed the late Professor Baird. Judge McCue, first appointed, declined the honor.

Foreign.

THE wholesale discharge of Custom House employes at Havana caused a riot, in which seven persons were badly wounded by the police and troops.

A FRESH attempt to kill the Czar is said to have been made recently by a Nihilist, who fired twice at the imperial carriage, containing the Russian ruler and his wife. The first shot missed the Czar, but the second perforated his coat.

CHINA'S new war ships, five in number, were reviewed in Portsmouth Harbor, England, by the Chinese Minister to Germany.

HAVANA, Cuba, is on the verge of a revolution, occasioned by the recent acts of Captain-General Marin in taking possession of the Custom House and placing the officials under arrest. The city is in charge of regular troops. Several fatal conflicts between citizens and soldiers have occurred.

HOUSES were shaken and people made dizzy by an earthquake shock in the City of Mexico.

A VERY heavy gale is reported from the Newfoundland fishing banks. Several schooners lost their dories, and it is feared that many lives were lost.

WIGGINS, the Canadian weather prophet, prophesied in 1885 that the most tremendous storm of the century would strike America on September 19, 1887.

HENRI PRANZINI, the murderer of three persons in Paris, has been guillotined.

TURKEY has acceded to Russia's proposal to send a provisional Governor to Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia.

EDITOR O'BRIEN made a very defiant speech at a large National League meeting in Dublin.

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE and the Prince of Wales have met a number of times at Homburg, the noted German watering-place.

THE ladies of the Methodist Episcopal Church at North Branch, Mich., recently hit upon a unique way to raise funds for church purposes. They made a silk quilt, a number of ladies donating a block each. They then selected four girls, aged from 14 to 15 years, to canvass the town for votes at 10 cents each, the one receiving the most votes to be awarded the quilt. The young ladies did their electioneering quietly but energetically. The canvass was to last thirty days, and each girl carried a sealed box in which the votes and money were deposited. The result was that the canvass became a lively one in which older heads took a hand. The ladies thought if they could raise $35 on the quilt they would be well repaid for their trouble. They were much surprised when the count was had to see the following amounts turned out of the little boxes: Miss Grace McDougall, $44.42; Miss Edith Lippincott, $42.80; Miss Jennie Hart, $16.48; Miss Mabel Butler, $74.85; total, $178.55. The three unsuccessful competitors were each presented with a beautiful gold ring with a diamond setting.

A GEORGIA mule fell into an old well thirty feet deep. He took his position in a sitting posture and was the unwilling "monarch of all he surveyed" until his excited owner summoned a posse to his aid. A rope was tied around the body of the mule and he was drawn to top of the well. The rope broke and the mule again went to the other end of the well. A second attempt was successful. He leaped to his feet and commenced feeding on grass as though nothing had happened.

THE Sultan of Johore has a wonderful palace near Singapore. Its wealth and beauty rival the "Arabian Nights" tales of splendor; and he is always willing to show his marvels to the many strangers touching at his shore. He entertains his guests at meals with food served in golden vessels, which service cost $700,000. The regalia he wears is valued at $500,000; a sword Queen Victoria presented cost the neat sum of $50,000.

THE President is now in excellent health, and Col. Lamont says he has been in a fine condition ever since he first went into the White House, with the exception of two or three turns of ordinary rheumatism. He has all his life been accustomed to indoor work, and he gets as much exercise as he ever did.

A FIGHT WITH THE UTES.

Five White Men Killed and Four Wounded in Colorado.

Chief Colorow's Band Loses Seven Braves and Two Squaws.

A Denver Dispatch says that the latest news from the seat of the Indian war shows the condition to be more critical, and increases the list of dead and wounded in the batttle near Rangely, Col. From 500 to 600 Indians are reported camped on the ground of the recent battle, and Major Leslie, Sheriff Kendall's posse and Pritchard's scouts, reinforced by Sheriff Hooper, of Pitkin County, and Captain Dendy, of Meeker, are fortifying Rangely. Rifle-pits are being made, houses strongly fortified, and every precaution taken for a regular Indian war. The State troops at Rangely are estimated at from two hundred to two hundred and fifty. Ranchmen, with their families, are still hurrying to both Rangely and Meeker. Four companies of colored regulars, numbering 165 men each, are reported near the State troops.

The last courier brings what appears to be reliable information of the killing of five whites, four wounded; and seven Indians and two squaws killed and five wounded in the recent battle. Here is the total list of the whites killed:

Lieut. Frank Folsom, of Aspen; Jack Ward, Deputy Sheriff, with Kendall's party; Wild Bill, or "Curly," a long-haired railway laborer, who was picked up at Glenwood and furnished with arms; two ranchmen, or cowboys, who joined the troops, but whose names are as yet unknown.

Dr. W. G. Dumond, a dentist and member of Kendall's posse, was shot twice, it is thought seriously. Foutz, a mechanic of the Aspen Company, was shot in the face, but will recover. Richard McCaffery, a member of the Leadville Company, was shot in the face, but will recover.

Wild Bill, the second member of the troops to be killed, was a very little man about thirty-five years of age, with long, black hair. He had been employed one of the railroads at Glenwood, and said, when attacked about his unique personality, that he had joined the troops for $2 a day. He disclaimed any desire to fight the Utes, and did not believe he would have to do so. The boys had given him the soubriquet of "Wild Bill," and he was recognized as such by two ranchmen and a soldier, who found his body in a clump of willows, his hands clutching an old magazine rifle which he had picked up. Some of the boys had made a great deal of fun of him and had called him a coward, as he refused to do guard duty, but Bill did not deserve the title, as his bravery in the battle demonstrated. During the fight in the morning he was in the front rank, and killed one of his companions that he had downed an Indian. In the afternoon the Indian ponies stampeded and got between the troops and the Utes. Bill was attracted by a pretty buckskin horse, and, dashing down from his position on the hill, esssayed to capture some of the herd. The dash was so sudden that the soldier approached within thirty feet of the Utes before he was stopped. The Indians thought he was trying to draw them up a little ravine a hundred yards away and fell back, but when they divined his intention, the figure on the roan horse, his long hair flying in the breeze and his gun raised above his head to frighten the horses, was pierced by half of the dozen bullets fired at him. The other white men were killed by Indian pickets while attempting to stampede the horses. There are few men who can give a complete description of the battle. Every man who was there has great respect for the fighting abilities of the Indians, and that the troops gained a victory was due to the good judgment of Capt. Pray.

Half an hour after the battle began a man was seen to dash from the cliffs opposite the willows. He had been a member of the flanking party which Leslie had sent to drive the Utes and had been surrounded. He beat an Indian to death and threw away his gun as he ran, and leaped from rock to rock with the agility of a mountain goat. Once in the open space between the rocks and the willows and where the Indians had arranged an ambush, and which was strewn with guns and bodies and pistols and dead or dying horses, he dashed between the lines of the opposing sides and sped in the direction of the river. A score of bullets whistled after him, but he did not heed them, and on reaching the bank of the river he plunged in and swam to the opposite shore, where he took to the brush and hid. This was the only case of desertion which occurred during the battle.

As near as can be determined from the conflicting statements, there were from 90 to 125 Indians on the field. The 600 gathered there now came after the battle in response to the runners who were sent to the reservation.

An Uncompahgre Indian known as "Gus" had a squaw and papoose when the battle began, and in the first rush they became separated and in half an hour were more than a mile from him down the ravine. The poor creature with the little Indian babe clasped her in arms, was screaming and running wildly about. The Indian put spurs to his pony and dashed down the ravine in the face of a storm of bullets. At least three hundred shots were fired at him, but he was not hit apparently, and reaching the squaw he pulled her to the horse and galloped a half mile further on with his burden, and after placing her on the ground out of danger rode back to the top of the bluff. When he reached the summit he was seen to reel and a moment later fall dead.

During the excitement that characterized the opening of the fight, the squaws, about twenty of whom were with the party, dashed over the field from point to point, amid the ceaseless firing of 200 guns. Two of them were shot.

On the day of the battle the whites were without food and fagged out. On Wednesday, the day preceding the battle, there was a violent hailstorm, and in some places the hail was almost knee deep and the wind blew a gale. The horses were punished terribly and the men suffered much. The Indians had a great advantage in that their horses were fresh and that they had got out of the storm and were dry. Capt. Pray came into Meeker Sunday with his command to report. He said that White River Colorow, for whom the warrant was issued, and Uncompahgre Colorow were both present at the peace talk, and the Captain conversed with White River Colorow. The latter is nearly seventy years old, wrinkled and fat. He is deaf and his sight is impaired. In conversation with Captain Pray he denied his desire to fight, but said that if the white men did not go back there would be a big fight and that he could get a heap White River braves, heap Uncompahgres and heap Navajos who were young and wanted to fight.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

MOODY will probably go to India to do evangelistic work.

MRS. CLEVELAND can harness her horse, and she is not ashamed to do it.

THE King of Spain is something over a year old. His annual income is $1,500,000.

KAISER WILLIAM'S sanguine doctor foretells five more years of life for the old gentleman.

GENERAL BLACK, the Pension Commissioner, draws the largest pension enjoyed by any soldier—$25 a week.

SECRETARY AND MRS. WHITNEY and Secretary and Mrs. Fairchild attended the Eastern Maine State Fair at Bangor, Me.

THE richest man in Philadelphia is said to be Isaiah V. Williamson, who is worth $20,000,000, all of which he made himself.

MISS EDMUNDS is a great aid to her father, the Senator. She acts as his private secretary a good portion of the time, and looks closely after his law business.

SIR JOHN PULESTON, who was recently knighted by Queen Victoria, is an American, and was an agent for the State of Pennsylvania at Washington during the war.

MISS ELAINE GOODALE is delivering a number of addresses in Connecticut on the Indian question. She has devoted many years to missionary work, and is held in high regard by the Sioux.

OF the 365 colleges and universities in the United States, 278 are church schools, averaging 13 teachers and 193 students to a school; 87 are non-sectarian schools, averaging 15 teachers and 136 students.

GENERAL JAMES S. BARNETT, of Cleveland, was one of the first investors in the Lake Superior iron region thirty years ago. He persevered under gigantic difficulties and is now worth something like $2,000,000.

VICTOR EMANUEL, the Crown Prince of Italy, has gone to live at Naples. On November 11 next he will attain his majority and will set up a splendid establishment in the palace of Caserto, the home of the old Bourbon Kings. He bids fair to succeed to the popularity enjoyed by his father and grandfather.

DANIEL SPRAKER, President of the Mohawk River Bank at Fonda, N. Y., is probably the oldest bank president in the country. He has held his present position since the bank was founded, in 1835, and is now ninety years of age and in a very precarious state of health. He has been blind and deaf for some years, but attended to his duties at the bank up to a few days ago.

THE signal service now embraces 182 stations, from which reports are made daily, and employs about 400 men, exclusive of a couple hundred clerks in Washington.

JESSE POMEROY.

A Notorious Boy Murderer Attempts to Escape.

A Boston dispatch says that Jesse Pomeroy, the most notorious prisoner in the State prison, has made another attempt to escape. Pomeroy is the boy fiend who tortured to death two or three children about a dozen years ago, and who at the age of sixteen years, was sentenced to be hanged. Governor Gaston commuted the sentence to life imprisonment in a solitary cell. Pomeroy has been detected in half a dozen plans for escaping, and he has always required the closest watching. He is abnormally cunning—a model convict in outward behavior, but keenly observant and tireless in plotting to gain his liberty. Before the reconstruction of the prison and its extension Pomeroy occupied a cell in the upper arch. The wing was extended and six new cells added in the arch. Adjoining this new wing are several specially strong cells. On either side of these cells are grated bars, allowing a full view of the narrow quarters from both sides, and the guard as he makes the rounds can be continually in sight of the inmates. Directly over the arch is the hospital, and it is thought that from this place came the assistance which so nearly gave the murderer his liberty.

In his regular round the guard while leaning against the window felt two of the iron bars give way to the pressure of his hand, and a moment later they fell to the ground. The guard discovered that two other bars had been worked upon, and that a few minutes' labor would have rendered them as useless as the broken ones. Hastily summoning the officials, another inspection was made, the broken and damaged bars were replaced with new ones, and a tour of the cells was begun. By instinct they made for Pomeroy's cell. At a glance the two massive iron gratings seemed impregnable, but a closer scrutiny showed that enough bars in the side nearest the window to admit the body of a man had been cut through, but so fastened by means of cement that even the heavy clanging of the door did not shake them. Where the cement was concealed has not yet been ascertained. Pomeroy was taken to safer quarters and searched, but nothing was found on his person save two slender saws. He refused to disclose who furnished them, where the cement had been obtained, or how long the work had been going on. It is said, however, that he said enough to leave the inference that the time for escape had been definitely fixed, and that a conveyance would be in waiting to take him to a place of safety.

Since Pomeroy's sentence he has been in solitary confinement, save for an occasional hour's outing with the Warden. When not otherwise employed he has been busy with pouring over books, and has the reputation of being a close student. Indeed, he has already mastered Latin and Greek, and can converse with some fluency in French and German. His first attempt to escape was made some nine years ago. Then Pomeroy spent his leisure moments in loosening a rock that formed a part of the centre wall of the prison and the wall of his cell. For years evidently he had been at work on that rock, and had finally succeeded in separating it from the surrounding wall. To get it out of the way was the next question, and, thoughtless of the consequence, he forced it outward slowly, until one day the guard, looking down the massive wall, saw the projecting rock and made an investigation. Pomeroy was then taken to a stronger cell.

THE COTTON CROP.

The Largest Ever Raised in the Country—Interesting Facts.

The crop of cotton of the present year will, without doubt, be the largest ever raised in the United States, remarks a daily contemporary. It will probably reach 7,500,000 bales, which would be 500,000 bales and more in excess of any previous year. The crop of 1885 reached 5,500,000 bales, and the largest yet produced, the famous crop of 1883, aggregated 6,992,234 bales. The history of cotton raising in the United States is an interesting one. In 1791, almost a full century ago, the United States sent sixty-four bags of cotton to England, and fifteen years later the export had increased to 100,000 bags. But in that early day there could have been no anticipation of the large place that cotton was to fill in the productions of the country. In 1849 the crop reached 870,415 bales, and in 1853 it had grown to upward of 1,000,000, below which it has never since fallen, unless during the civil war, of which there is no record.

Great as the production now is, it seems likely that it may reach even larger figures in the future. There is still much good cotton land in the South that is not utilized, and much that is farmed can be made to give a heavier yield by better cultivation. For several years money and enterprise have been seeking investment in cotton growing, and this tendency will continue as long as satisfactory returns are obtained. At an average of nine cents a pound the present year's crop will be worth in the neighborhood of $300,000,000.—*Dry Goods Chronicle.*

FATAL TO FISH.

Millions of the Finny Tribe in Illinois Streams Dying.

Within the past two or three days the fish in many of the streams about Galena, Ill., have died by the million, and the few that are left are rapidly following suit. The banks of the Galena River branches are lined with dead fish of all sizes and varieties, from the tiny minnow to the mammoth cat and sturgeon. At Buncombe, Wis., a few miles from Galena, dead fish are so numerous on the banks that the stench arising from them is almost unbearable. At Lancaster, Wis., the scene on the river bank beggars description, over fifty wagon loads of dead fish being in sight. There are numerous theories afloat as to the cause. One is that the recent rains have filled the water with mud, so that the fish have been unable to breathe, and, struggling to the surface for air, have died. Another is that, during the dry hot summer, the valleys and marshes above were filled with some poisonous growth that with the recent floods were carried into the streams and poisoned the water.

THE G. A. R.

Programme of the National Encampment at St. Louis.

The official programme for the business and entertainment of the Grand Army encampment which is to be held at St. Louis, beginning on September 26, has been decided upon. Its chief features are as follows:

First day, Monday—Reception of visiting comrades at depots and steamboat landings. Tuesday—Grand parade and review; evening, formal reception and welcome by Mayor Francis; grand illumination of the streets by 100 gas jets and electric lights. Wednesday — opening of encampment and National Convention of the Women's Relief Corps; reunion of States and regiments in Forest Park; excursions on the river to Jefferson Barracks and National Cemetery. Evening—Street illuminations, musical entertainments, and fireworks.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

MR. LESTER WALLACK has retired from the stage for good.

JOHANN STRAUSS has completed his new opera "Simplicius."

SARDOU has written a five-act drama for Bernhardt, entitled Mesaline.

A REAL cotton gin costing $1,500 is to figure in a new comedy of Southern life.

THE summer night concerts at Madison Square Garden, New York, are very popular.

MISS EMMA ABBOTT is to give a three weeks' season of opera in New York in January.

AN international congress is to consider at Paris the best means of preventing the burning of theatres.

CLARA MORRIS opens her season, probably in her new play, "Renee," at the Grand Opera House, New York, October 17.

A MOVEMENT is on foot to organize in New York a Wagner Society, having for its aim the promotion of progressive ideas in music.

MRS. D. P. BOWERS intends to produce three new plays during 1887-'88, two being adaptations from the French. John F. Ritchie will manage her tour.

MADAM JANAUSCHEK'S injuries from a fall being of a more serious nature than at first supposed, by the advice of her doctors she has abandoned the idea of acting the ensuing season.

FRANK W. SANGER has brought from England a new opera by the authors of "Erminie," entitled "Dick," and a comedy played by Willie Edouin in London, entitled "A Tragedy."

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON, author of the famous tale, "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," is coming over from England to be present when Mr. Mansfield produces the drama of that name in New York.

MRS. POTTER'S latest play "Loyal Love," seems to be the flimsiest trash. Her acting in it seems to have been surprisingly good. The tone of the London papers is entirely changed. They have discovered not only great promise, but many actual merits in her work.

TURNING OUT TENANTS.

A Small Army Engages in Evicting Irish Cottagers.

Defending Their Homes with Stones and Scalding Water.

The ev ictions on the O'Grady estate, a Herbertstown, Ireland, began a few days ago. The bailiffs were enforced by 100 soldiers and 300 policemen. All the houses occupied by the tenants were barricaded and guarded for defence. The house of Mrs. Crimmins, a widow, was the first advanced upon by the bailiffs. The widow and her friends were well armed with paving stones and boiling water, and both were showered upon the bailiffs with such telling effect that they were repulsed no less than four times. The Sheriff's men in their attacks attempted to crowbar their way through the walls and roof, and Mrs. Crimmins had the scalding water poured over their heads, faces and necks. After the fourth repulse of the baliffs the police attempted to storm the house. They also were driven back.

Finally a joint rush was made by the bailiffs and police and the house was broken into and captured. It was found that the defenders of the widow's habitation numbered but nine persons—five men and four women. All were taken prisoners.

A large crowd collected about the house to witness the contest. They sympathized with Mrs. Crimmins and did all in their power to cheer her up in her battle and to annoy and exasperate the officers. When the widow's party were at last overpowered the crowd became frantic, and pressed closely up toward the house. The prisoners, when they were led out, sang "God Save Ireland!" The crowd joined in the singing, and became so demonstrative that the police had to cut their way out with batons.

Three tenants on the O'Grady estate were evicted the first day. Captain Plunkett was in command of the evictors. The police made repeated charges against the crowd of spectators and used their batons freely, injuring Mr. Condon, M. P., and several English visitors.

Numerous tenant farmers in County Limerick have instructed their solicitors to apply for a revision of rents under the new Land act.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

THE Abyssinian army numbers 80,000 well drilled soldiers.

MINING is commencing to revive in every section of Arizona.

DANIEL EMMETT, the author of "Dixie," is still living in Chicago.

SAM CASON, of Dooley County, Georgia, is seven feet two inches high.

THE balloon for the Paris exhibition of 1889 will carry up 100 persons.

IN 1865 the debt of the Government was $78.25 per capita. Now it is less than $19.84

THE great tower of Babel, which is to distinguish the French Exhibition of 1889 is gradually rising.

THE eight pin factories in New England produce 6,720,000,000 pins a year. In England the production of pins is set at 4,695,000,000.

A DOG bitten by a rattlesnake in Nebraska, instead of dying developed hydrophobia, and bit fourteen head of cattle, all of which died.

THE largest orchard of fruit-bearing trees in this country is claimed by Leavenworth, Kan., which has one that contains 50,000 trees.

A MAN at Columbus, Ohio, stood on the track to see how near he dared let the engine come to him. He hasn't got any heel on one foot now.

A NEW amusement is provided at the London fairs known as "topsy turvey." Passengers are securely strapped in a barrel and rolled about.

HUNGARIAN papers report that this year's crop of cereals promises to be the most abundant since 1882. It is estimated that wheat alone will yield 40,000,000 quintals, or 15,000,000 to 17,000,000 quintals more than will be needed for home consumption.

A FRENCH writer who knows it all has been giving his fellow-countrymen some insight into American politics through that eminently reliable journal, the Paris *Figaro*, in this fashion: "The President is now accused of trying to bribe the South. The most absurd suppositions are freely circulated. The removal of the Minister of War has been demanded, and it is the opinion of every one that this affair will injure Mr. Cleveland, who has next year to submit to re-election. The truth is that the flag incident is only a pretext. The people are discontented with Mr. Cleveland, not so much as President, but as a private individual. This gray-haired statesmen is in love with his wife. The Americans say that in this he exceeds his rights. Miss Cleveland, his sister, last year left the White House, because young Mrs. Cleveland had introduced, or rather reintroduced, strong drinks into the Presidential dining-room. All the teetotalers then passed over to the opposition. But this year the President has made other blunders. He has gone carp-fishing with his wife in a retired corner of the Rocky Mountains. It is true, however, that all the reporters in the United States were at his heels. The public read every morning in the New York papers the place and hour when the President last embraced his wife. This was too much. The Americans might have pardoned Mr. Cleveland for having taken eight days' leave to go carp-fishing. Carp can be eaten and sold. But to take eight days' leave for the purpose of fondling his wife in the open air is considered improper for the Chief Magistrate. There is a time for all things, and the President has no right to pass his entire days in amorous toying."

THE MARKETS.

	NEW YORK.		
Beef, good to prime	6½	@	7¾
Calves, com'n to prime	5½	@	7
Sheep	4	@	4¾
Lambs	6	@	7¾
Hogs—Live	4½	@	5½
Dressed	7½	@	7⅝
Flour—Ex. St., good to fancy	4 10	@	4 25
West, good to choice	3 90	@	4 75
Wheat—No. 2 Red	79½	@	79½
Rye—State	52	@	56
Barley—State	60	@	75
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	50½	@	51
Oats—White State	34½	@	34⅝
Mixed Western	32	@	33
Hay—Med. to prime	80	@	85
Straw—No. 1, Rye	60	@	70
Lard—City Steam	6 60	@	7 00
Butter—State Creamery	25	@	26
Dairy	21	@	22
West. Im. Creamery	16½	@	20
Factory	13	@	17½
Cheese—State Factory	11	@	12
Skims	8	@	9¾
Western	9	@	10¾
Eggs—State and Penn	17	@	17½
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western	3 50	@	4 00
Sheep—Good to Choice	4 40	@	4 50
Lambs—Western	5 50	@	6 00
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	5 50	@	5 60
Flour	4 75	@	5 15
Wheat—No. 1	—	@	80½
Corn—No. 2, Mixed	46¼	@	46¾
Oats—No. 2, Mixed	29½	@	30
Barley—State	64	@	65
BOSTON.			
Beef—Good to choice	7¾	@	13
Hogs—Live	5¼	@	6
Northern Dressed	6¾	@	7¾
Pork—Ex. Prime, per bbl	17 00	@	17 50
Flour—Spring Wheat pat's	4 75	@	4 90
Corn—High Mixed	54	@	55
Oats—Extra White	36½	@	37¼
Rye—State	60	@	65
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Dressed weight	5	@	5¼
Sheep—Live weight	4	@	5
Lambs	5½	@	6
Hogs—Northern	—	@	7
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. extra family	3 50	@	3 75
Wheat—No. 2, Red	78¼	@	78¾
Corn—State Yellow	—	@	54
Oats Mixed	31	@	31½
Rye—State	52½	@	53
Butter - Creamery Extra	21	@	23
Cheese—N. Y. Full Cream	12	@	12¼

Capture of an Arab Slave Dhow.

The London *Times* describes the capture of an Arab dhow and fifty-three slaves by Lieut. F. F. Fegen, in the pinnace of the British ship Turquoise at Pemba. On the pinnace reaching the dhow the slavers attempted to run it down with the intention of carrying her by boarding. Lieut. Fegen immediately rushed forward to repel the Arabs (the dhow having caught the pinnace's forestay with the bowsprit), seven of whom were ready to board. He promptly shot two with his revolver, then drew his cutlass and ran another through the body. While thus engaged he received a very severe sword cut on the right arm from an Arab who came to assist the one he was engaged with. This Arab was run through the body by John W. Pearson, A. B., before he had time to inflict further injury. Notwithstanding his severe wounds, Lieutenant Fegen still continued fighting with his cutlass until the dhow got clear (at this there were three men in the bottom of the boat wounded), the remainder of the crew, three in number, fighting hard and supporting him. When the dhow got clear nine Arabs had already been killed. No sooner had this occurred than she endeavored to escape. Lieut. Fegen, picking up his dingy, gave chase, and a running fight was maintained until the helmsman of the dhow was shot, when she broached to and capsized in shallow water. He immediately anchored his boat as near the sunken dhow as possible, and proceeded to rescue the slaves, the four unwounded men saving as many as they could by means of the dingy and also jumping overboard; 53 all told were saved. Capt. Woodward was informed by Mr. Holmwood, Consul-General, that of the 13 Arabs on board the dhow nine were the most notorious slave dealers in Pemba, and in all there were upward of 20 armed men, the arms being Snider rifles and swords. Of the 13 Arabs 11 were killed and two succeeded in reaching the shore, one of whom died subsequently of his wounds, and the other escaped, but measures have been adopted for his capture. During the action four of the boat's crew were severely wounded, one of whom has since died.

The Glaciers of Alaska.

The Alaskan glaciers are, according to all who had seen them, among the chief wonders of the great Northern region, and the trip to them and the country near is fast becoming a popular one for the summer vacation season. The Davidson Glacier has a precipitous point between 300 and 400 feet high, and the mass extends inland to lofty summits of about 4,500 feet altitude. It is at the head of Lynn Canal, better known as Chatham Strait, and north of Juneau and Douglass Island and east of Sitka. The water close up to the frowning height is deep and clear. Back of the Davidson Glacier and the Muir Glacier to the south and west is supposed to be a vast sea of mingled snow, ice and rocks, and this district promises well as a field for exploration.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

The prides of the Philadelphia Zoo are a gazelle that drinks coffee and a snake that asks for only one square meal a year, which saves the attendants heaps of trouble and the Zoo treasury much money.

The Lion and the Lamb.

Moxie and the rumsellers are friends at last. It was thought it would injure their trade. Now they are making most money on it and do no harm, while the old drinker prefers it. Thank God that it bids highest on the liquor dealer's pocket.

The American people have grown to be the most nervious and intellectual in the world. It is quite lucky that the Moxie Nerve Food has come along to sustain both. It bids fair to be the native way of living worked and overstimulated, as well as to be able to rectify the effects of dissipation. Druggists sell it.

THE city of Paris is shown by official statistics to have consumed last year 4,000,000 eggs. It also drank 87,560,000 gallons of wine, 3,217,000 gallons of spirits and liquors, and something over 12,000,000 gallons of cider and of beer, or 6,000,000 and over of each.

A Sad Case of Poisoning

Is that of a man or